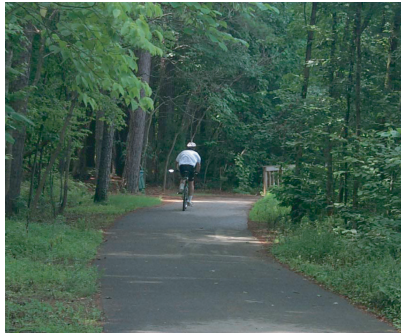


Appendix

Raleigh Parks Plan

Parks, Recreation and Greenways Element
of the Comprehensive Plan

Final Draft
November, 2003



Prepared for:

City of Raleigh
Parks and Recreation Department

Prepared By:

SmithGroup JJR



Dr. Gene Brothers

RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

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RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

Appendix A

April 3, 2002 Public Input Meeting Notes

April 3, 2002 PRGAB Meeting Notes

April 10, 2003 PRGAB Meeting Notes

April 24, 2003 Excerpt of PRGAB Meeting Notes -Parks Plan

May 28-29, 2003 Public Input Meeting Notes

May 28-29, 2003 Public Input Meeting Publicity Summary

City of Raleigh
Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Greenways Plan

Public Forum: Raleigh Civic Center (Central and South Raleigh)
Wednesday, 3 April 2002

Parks: “If only Raleigh had (a) _____, we would have the greatest park system!”

Group A

- Mountain Bike Parks
- Children’s playground – climbing walls, adventure play
- Parks within walking distance
- Public transit to parks
- Natatorium
- Highlight Natural Treasures, “Walnut Creek Wetland Area”
- Viewing Garden – skyline from Dorothea Dix
- Skateboard parks
- Art in Parks: generally favored – local art produced by children/teens
- Big gardens – botanical gardens
- Fruit trees in parks
- Areas of grass meadows
- Interactive fountain
- Interconnected greenways
- Dog park
- Themed parks more easily supported
- Social gathering or game spaces – coffee & checkers/chess @ built-in tables

Group B

- Light rail
- Holistic – not overloaded in areas, focus on equitable distribution
- Greenway linkages – continuous downtown
- Dedicated non-motorized greenways
- Dog parks
- Comprehensive bike/pedestrian trail system – road, greenway, off road
- Open spaces - interconnected, inner city, aesthetic, abundant
- Indoor tennis
- Additional indoor pool, geographically distributed
- Provide neighborhood parks – impact/development requirement
- Access in SE Raleigh to neighborhood parks in new subdivisions
- Neighborhood Parks – facilitate access; helps create neighborhood identity
- Universally accessible programs
- Fast pitch softball throughout Raleigh
- Baseball throughout Raleigh
- Programs tailored to year-round school
- Comprehensive Natural Resources Management Plan
- Public art
- After school program
- Mountain biking
- Tent camping within city limits
- Off-leash dog parks
- Spray park – fountain
- Natural stream to play in
- Skate park
- Public golf
- Fishin’ holes

Recreation Activities: “What recreation activities do you enjoy most in Raleigh Parks? If only Raleigh Parks and Recreation offered _____, it would be the greatest parks department.”

Group A

- Biking
- Walking Trails
- Swimming
- Picnicking/playgrounds
- Tennis
- Free-play
- Frisbee – disc-golf, free and ultimate
- Kite-flying
- Baseball – youth
- Basketball – youth
- Football – youth
- Amusements
- Feeding ducks
- Inter-generational playground
- Multi-modal bike opportunities – mountain, road w/ parks as destinations, commuting
- Multi-purpose trails - Mountain bike & Hiking, Greenways for bikes and pedestrians
- Multi-modal transportation – Bike Racks on buses, commuter trains and biking

Public Art: “Do you feel Public Art is an important component of a public park system? How should it be manifested?”

Group B

- All levels
- Integral
- Visual and performance
- Park furniture as art
- Interpretive
- Perception of ownership of art by the community
- Art can be a catalyst to generate enthusiasm/interest for the park
- Functionality is important
- Maintenance is an important component
- Quality of park design can be considered art

Open Space: “What is the value of Open Space within a public park system?”

Group A

- Protect biodiversity
- Tranquil remote spaces – Anderson point
- Inside city, but separate – like Lake Johnson
- Protect nature but allow access for interpretation
- Expand open space beyond greenway stream corridors
- Enjoy nature, significant views – passive activities
- Plan open space set-asides with development
- Natural land without contrived human impacts
- Expansive views/vistas – view from Dorothea Dix, Crabtree
- Value of open space, can we afford not to?
- 100’ buffers to protect water resources
- Relative to context

Group B

- Preserve unmanaged natural areas
- Accessible parks for kids and handicapped

Greenway Issues: Use of Greenways, Problems Experienced or Missing Links?

Group A

- Mountains to Seas trail – through Raleigh
- Signage needed – orientation, regulatory, etiquette, educational
- Some greenways more intensively used
- Different users
- Recognition and identification of system
- Connectivity through-out county
- Rails to trails
- Regional trails
- Need better policing – safety issues
- Lack of connection

Group B

- Water courses/riparian buffer as “blueprint” for greenways
- Incorporate Park and Greenways into neighborhood planning

Any Other Issues?

Group A

- Lost connection with use of school facilities that was established during past generations
- Money – competition for funds
- Other water based activities – boating, kayaking
- Small open spaces – break up density, access to spaces, short distance – access
- Citizen outreach & participation needed
- Parents control children's play – too much programmed play, society has changed
- Equity throughout community – allow access for all, such as public housing
- Web page limitations – lack access for all – all not computer-savvy
- Need to educate public on process to achieve desires

Group B

- Willingness of community to fund parks will indicate priority placed on parks, open space and greenways
- Preservation of cultural resources

City of Raleigh
Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Greenways Plan

Public Forum: Lynn Road Elementary School (North Raleigh)
Thursday, 4 April 2002

Parks: “If only Raleigh had (a) _____, we would have the greatest park system!”

Group A

- Dog park
- Clean river for swimming
- Money
- Greenway to Umstead, Neuse
- Sidewalks

- Bike trail
- Transit stops
- Mountain bike trails
- Open flat areas – programmed and unprogrammed
- Natural areas
- Equestrian opportunities
- Community farms/gardens
- Opportunities to be close to water without ruining water quality
- Amphitheater/ performance setting (Regency park)
- Hiking/walking trail
- Rock climbing
- Frisbee golf
- Maze

Group B

- Championship disc golf course
- Adequate neighborhood soccer
- Some mountain bike trails
- Universally accessible greenway
- Comprehensive system of neighborhood pocket parks
- Dog park
- Connected greenways
- Natural off-leash dog parks for hiking
- Park to walk to for every resident

- More areas with plants and wildflowers
- Safe access to parks
- Community gardens
- World class velodrome – (i.e. significant recreation destination facilities)

Recreation Activities: “What recreation activities do you enjoy most in Raleigh Parks? If only Raleigh Parks and Recreation offered _____, it would be the greatest parks department.”

Group A

- Mountain Biking
- Relax – nothing special
- Run with dogs – linear trails
- Walk/hike
- Orienteering
- Structured and unstructured child play
- Amusements
- BMX bikes
- Skate parks
- Swimming
- Nature education
- Canoeing
- Art instruction
- Gym activities – basketball, table tennis, racquetball, volleyball
- Fitness trail
- Life-long learning – extended education
- Sprayground
- Water park

Group B

- Rock climbing
- Skateboard park for kids
- Dog sports
- Roller blading
- Pool – Lake Lynn area
- Off-road mountain biking – non-ped. Single track
- More natural trails, paved and unpaved
- Access to streams
- Educational – interpret infrastructure & natural areas
- Community-forming spaces
- Greenways to downtown & destinations
- Areas to get away
- Bike lanes on street
- Bike paths adjacent to roads
- Greenways – safe street crossings
- Multiple solutions to bicycle paths/trails

Public Art: “Do you feel Public Art is an important component of a public park system? How should it be manifested?”

Group A

- Sometimes a political nightmare
- Rather buy another acre of park – art isn’t a priority
- Interactive art
- Sidewalk art – artist led activity
- Sand sculpture – artist led activity
- Functional art
- Landscape as art – topiary
- Fountains – interactive
- Appropriate for urban settings – not natural areas

Group B

- Privately funded public art
- Lower on list of needs
- High priority
- Resources should go to park development first
- Could mean aesthetically pleasing park – performance, visual
- Interpretive/educational
- Public monuments – civic
- Transitional – seasonal - engaging art

Open Space: “What is the value of Open Space within a public park system?”

Group A

- Protect natural areas, but allow limited access
- Conservation easements, transfer of development rights
- Donated easements adjacent to parks
- Acquire open space to protect for future generations – Dorothea Dix
- Demonstration farm – biosolid disposal, Randley Farm
- Schools – source of open space
- Meredith College & NCSU – available opportunities
- Schools inaccessible – access by bus only, not pedestrian or bike
- Passive urban space – relaxation, undisturbed ‘naturalistic’ areas
- Can be passive use open space
- Protect natural areas – promote ecological functions; ‘carbon sink’, water quality

Group B

- more
- Close, natural
- Varied
- Woods with seclusion
- Large acreage
- Wildlife corridors
- Mixed uses with natural and developed work
- Small natural spaces in dense areas very valuable
- Natural areas as buffers
- Open space to improve water quality – natural functions

Greenway Issues: Use of Greenways, Problems Experienced or Missing Links?

Group A

- Lack of 'real' bike lanes on-street - these are needed (Altoona, PA)
- Greenways inappropriate for commuting – more recreational
- Good for commuting – no auto conflict
- Separate bike/pedestrian lanes – (Munich Germany)
- In-line skating conflicts with other users
- Etiquette/common sense use
- Utilize air rights over rail for bikes, elevated paths – shared right-of-way, trains and bikes
- Expand greenways with population growth to keep pace with demand (LOS)
- Commuter aspect
- Rail to trails opportunities
- Work destinations linked
- Address unsafe areas – safety issues
- Water quality protection
- Regional greenway connections (triangle greenprint – triangle J)
- Community greenway watch – safety & stewardship
- Trail signage – orientation
- Trail maps @ community centers for facilities in nearby vicinity
- Maintenance issues
- Conflicts with adjacent owners
- Public maintenance in private areas
- Privacy issues – buffer
- Establish “Friends Groups” for segments – to maintain
- lack of parking at trailheads
- transit stops at trailheads
- wildlife corridors
- conflicts in uses at some locations and various times
- link to bike lanes on-street
- access to mountain bike courses

Group B

- Missing links – Lassiter Mill linkage
- Keep the trees
- Equitable distribution of greenways
- Mediate with Homeless
- Missing links – Greenways connected to Umstead, Falls Lake, other jurisdiction
- Missing links – Bridging to Knightdale
- Missing links – Connection to RTP
- Marking greenways for multiple use
- Opportunity for rail to trails
- Clean up trails – pets
- Provide doggy bags

Any Other Issues? Ideas?

Group A

- Innovative approaches to acquire land/rights – expand inventory
- Stream restoration, flood control – shelley lake issues – preserve natural state
- State property – Raleigh should have first right of refusal
- Define areas of open space – sometimes ambiguous
- Erosion control at park construction sites poor – stormwater retention
- Why not small parks close by?
- Multiple use stormwater facilities regionally
- Limited mountain bike opportunities
- Promote Public/Private partnering
- Regional planning for parks – coordinate with other municipalities & county
- Annual goals for land acquisition
- Master plan all parks – new and existing
- Educate public – meeting times – use Neighborhood Registry

Group B

- Tax incentives to fund conversion of non-park land to park/recreation facilities in existing neighborhoods
- Tax incentives for new neighborhoods to establish parks at time of development
- Designed to be neighborhood-focused – all areas of city
- Affordable programs
- Provide funding for disc golf equipment
- More public input opportunities
- More notice
- “Adopt-a-park”
- Maintenance
- Out-of-town cost sharing

City of Raleigh
Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Greenways Plan

Public Forum: Wednesday, 3 April 2002

Group A

Parks:

- Highlight Natural Treasures, “Walnut Creek Wetland Area”
- Viewing Garden – skyline from Dorothea Dix
- Art in Parks: generally favored – local art produced by children/teens
- Themed parks more easily supported
- Mountain Bike Parks
- Public transit to parks
- Parks within walking distance
- Children’s playground – climbing walls, adventure play
- Social gathering or game spaces – coffee & checkers/chess @ built-in tables
- Natatorium
- Areas of grass meadows
- Skateboard parks
- Interconnected greenways
- Big gardens – botanical gardens
- Fruit trees in parks
- Dog park
- Interactive fountain

Open Space:

- Inside city, but separate – like Lake Johnson
- Tranquil remote spaces – Anderson point
- Protect biodiversity
- Protect nature but allow access for interpretation
- Expand open space beyond greenway stream corridors
- Enjoy nature, significant views – passive activities
- Plan open space set-asides with development
- Natural land without contrived human impacts
- Expansive views/vistas – view from Dorothea Dix, Crabtree
- Value of open space, can we afford not to?
- 100’ buffers to protect water resources
- Relative to context

Recreation Activities:

- Biking
- Walking Trails
- Swimming
- Picnicking/playgrounds
- Tennis
- Free-play
- Frisbee – disc-golf, free and ultimate
- Kite-flying
- Baseball – youth
- Basketball – youth
- Football – youth
- Amusements

- Feeding ducks
- Inter-generational playground
- Multi-modal bike opportunities – mountain, road w/ parks as destinations, commuting
- Multi-purpose trails - Mountain bike & Hiking, Greenways for bikes and pedestrians
- Multi-modal transportation – Bike Racks on buses, commuter trains and biking

Greenways:

- Need better policing – safety issues
- Lack of connection
- Variable distribution of use
- Different users
- Recognition and identification of system
- Connectivity through-out county
- Rails to trails
- Regional trails
- Mountains to Seas trail – through Raleigh
- Signage needed – orientation, regulatory, etiquette, educational

Other Issues:

- Citizen outreach & participation needed
- Money – competition for funds
- Other water based activities – boating, kayaking
- Small open spaces – break up density, access to spaces, short distance – access
- Small urban parks – buffers
- Lost connection with use of school facilities in past generations
- Parents control children's play – too much programmed play, society has changed
- Equity throughout community – allow access for all, such as public housing
- Web page limitations – lack access for all – all not computer-savvy
- Need to educate public on process to achieve desires

Group B

Parks:

- Light rail
- Holistic – not overloaded, equitable distance
- Greenway linkages – continuous downtown
- Dedicated non-motorized
- Dog parks
- Comprehensive bike/ped – road, greenway, off road
- Open space interconnected, inner city, aesthetic abundant
- Indoor tennis
- Indoor pool, additional geographically
- Neighborhood park – impact/development requirement
- Access in SE in new subdivision
- Neighborhood access – identification
- Program access – disabilities
- Fast pitch throughout Raleigh
- Baseball throughout Raleigh
- Programs tailored to year-round school
- Comprehensive natural resources management
- Public art
- After school program
- Mountain biking

- Tent camping in city limits
- Off-leash dog parks
- Spray park – fountain
- Natural stream to play
- Skate park
- Public golf
- Fishin’ holes

Public Art:

- All levels
- Integral
- Visual/performance
- Park furniture as art
- Interpretive
- Ownership of art
- Art can be a catalyst
- Functionality is important
- Maintenance is an important component
- Design quality can represent art

Open Space:

- Preserve unmanaged natural areas
- Accessible parks for kids and handicapped

Greenways:

- Water courses/riparian buffer as “blueprint” for greenways
- Park – neighborhood planning

Other Issues:

- Funding will determine priority
- Preservation of cultural resources

City of Raleigh
Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Greenways Plan

Public Forum: Thursday, 4 April 2002

Group A

Parks:

- Dog park
- Clean river for swimming
- Money
- Greenway to Umstead, Neuse
- Sidewalks
- Bike trail
- Transit stops
- Mountain bike trails
- Open flat areas – programmed and unprogrammed
- Natural areas
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- Opportunities to be close to water without ruining water quality
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- Hiking/walking trail
- Rock climbing
- Frisbee golf
- Maze

Public Art:

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Open Space:

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- Acquire open space to protect for future – Dorothea Dix
- Demonstration farm – biosolid disposal, Randley farm
- Schools – source of open space
- Meredith College & NCSU – available opportunities
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- Run with dogs – linear trails
- Walk/hike
- Orienteering
- Structured and unstructured child play
- Amusements
- Bmx bikes
- Skate parks
- Swimming
- Nature education
- Canoeing
- Art instruction
- Gym activities – basketball, table tennis, racquetball, volleyball
- Fitness trail
- Life-long learning – extended education
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Greenways:

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- Commuter aspect
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- Unsafe areas – safety issues
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- Trail signage – orientation
- Trail maps @ community centers for facilities in nearby vicinity
- Maintenance issues
- Conflicts with adjacent owners
- Public maintenance in private areas
- Privacy issues – buffer
- “friends” of segments – maintain
- lack of parking at trailheads
- transit stops at trailheads
- more transit
- wildlife corridors
- conflicts in use at locations and various times
- access to mountain bike courses
- link to bike lanes on-street

Other Issues:

- Innovative approaches to acquire land/rights – expand inventory
- Stream restoration, flood control – shelley lake issues – preserve natural state

- State property – Raleigh should have first right of refusal
- Define areas of open space – sometimes ambiguous
- Erosion control at park construction sites poor – stormwater retention
- Why not small parks close by?
- Multiple use stormwater facilities regionally
- Limited mountain bike opportunities
- Public private partnering
- Regional planning for parks – coordinate with other municipalities & county
- Annual goals for land acquisition
- Master plan all parks
- Educate public – meeting times – use neighborhood registry

Group B

Parks:

- Championship disc golf course
- Adequate neighborhood soccer
- Some mountain bike trails
- Universally accessible greenway
- Comprehensive system of neighborhood pocket parks
- Dog park
- Connected greenways
- Natural off-leash dog parks for hiking
- Park to walk to for every resident
- More areas with plants and wildflowers
- Safe access to parks
- Community gardens
- World class velodrome

Public Art:

- Privately funded public art
- Lower on list of needs
- High priority
- Resources should go to park development first
- Could mean aesthetically pleasing park – performance, visual
- Interpretive/education
- Public monuments – civic
- Transitional – engaging art

Recreation Activities:

- Rock climbing
- Skateboard park for kids
- Dog sports
- Roller blading
- Pool – Lake Lynn area
- Off-road mountain biking – non-ped. Single track
- More natural trails, paved and unpaved
- Access to streams
- Educational – infrastructure, natural
- Community forming spaces
- Greenways to downtown & destinations
- Areas to get away
- Bike paths on street

- Bike paths adjacent to roads
- Greenways – safe street crossings
- Multiple solutions to bicycle path/trains

Open Space:

- more
- Close, natural
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- Woods with seclusion
- Large acreage
- Wildlife corridors
- Mixed uses with natural and developed work
- Small natural spaces in dense areas very valuable
- Natural areas as buffers
- Open space to improve water quality – natural functions

Greenways:

- Missing links –
 - Lassiter Mill linkage
 - Keep the trees
 - Equitable distribution of greenways
 - Mediate with Homelee
 - Greenways connected to Umstead, Falls Lake, other jurisdiction
 - Bridging to Knightdale
 - Connection to RTP
- Marking greenways for multiple use
- Opportunity for rail to trails
- Clean up trails – pets
- Provide doggy bags

Other Issues:

- tax incentives to fund conversion in existing neighborhoods
- tax incentives for new neighborhoods
- designed to be local – all areas of city
- affordable programs
- provide funding for disc golf equipment
- more public input opportunities
- more notice
- adopt a park
- maintenance
- out of town cost sharing

MEETING NOTES

Meeting Subject: Raleigh Comprehensive Park Plan: PRGAB Workshop Mtg.

Location: Lake Johnson Park – Raleigh, NC

Meeting Date: 3 April 2002

Issue Date: 23 April 2002

Participants: PRGAB

Patricia Malone Johnson
Dr. Norman Camp
Mary Alice Farrell
Jeana Myers
Jan Kirschbaum
Ken Crockett
Larry Horton
Pete Benda
Rudy Williams
Tom Wells
Pat Wheeler
Jamie Ramsey
Wayne Marshall (chair)

Project Team

Jack Duncan, Parks & Recreation
Dick Bailey, Parks & Recreation
David Shouse, Parks & Recreation
Diane Sauer, Parks & Recreation
Kate Sullivan, SG JJR
Ken Keeley, SG JJR
Mark Robinson, MRA
Vic Lebsock, MRA

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
625 Williamson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
f: 608 251 6147
www.smithgroup.com

Distribution: Participants, Dr. Gene Brothers

Prepared By: Ken M. Keeley

Introductions followed by Overview of Process by Kate Sullivan

Work Plan: Tasks

- 1. Formulate Work Plan, Data Gathering***
- 2. Involve Staff, Community Leaders, General Public, Elected Officials***
- 3. Market Analysis*** – Community Survey, Community Needs Assessment
- 4. Demographic Profile Analysis*** – Population trends
- 5. Inventory and Assess Park Sites and Facilities*** – Evaluate Supply
- 6. Level of Service*** – Determine guidelines, standards for service
- 7. Capital Cost Determination*** – Implementation Program, Strategies
- 8. Produce Comprehensive Plan Update Document***
- 9. Facilitate Plan Dissemination***

Discussion of General Issues:

- **Outreach to under-represented or under-served populations:** Need Equitable Even-handed Approach to the Diverse Interests/Groups/Sectors within Raleigh

Concern: Many special interest groups are not heard – how do you acquire information from these groups and fold into the process?

Opportunities for Outreach:

- Utilize CAC Newsletters through Community Services
- Solicit input via CAC's through-out Raleigh, particularly necessary to reach SE Raleigh
- Work with specific reporter at newspaper (e.g.- Sarah Lindenfeldt-Hall who reported on Pullen Park)
- Outreach to Seniors through 'Golden-Agers'

We have 45 Senior Adult Clubs affiliated with our program, with approximately 1,800 individual members. These clubs meet at our staffed and unstaffed community center throughout the city, as well as churches and senior residence communities such as Glenwood Towers and Carriage House. We also provide year-round recreation programming at Glenwood Towers and Carriage House. These facilities, operated by the Raleigh Housing Authority, serve low-income senior adults. Our program goals for the near future include reaching the Hispanic senior community with programming efforts, and to expand our Senior Adult Clubs to new areas of the city, particularly in lower-income sections of the community.

- Contact NC State School of the Blind

1) Current efforts: Gov. Morehead School participates in the Special Olympics Wake County program in bowling basketball skills and Spring Games (Athletics). They have over 30 students registered with this program in which their Physical Education Teacher serves as their coach for these events. Information about our Visually Impaired Program is mailed (both large print and braille) to several staff of the school where the program offerings are made public. We have had little participation from the school, as most of our Visually Impaired Patrons are adults. Several of their staff do participate in our programs.

2) We have tried to start youth programming with the School in the past but since they go home Friday through Sunday, it has been difficult to provide consistent programming. I don't have any immediate plans for future programming. This could be a focus of the new program specialist for the Visually Impaired Program.

- Seek stakeholder group participation via direct mailings; Jamie Ramsey will provide a list of potential under-represented groups based on coordination with other members of the PRGAB

- **Community Outreach:**

- David Shouse summed up the outreach effort to date:
 - 5500 Surveys with insert cards

- 500 cards to Senior Games participants
- 900 - 1300 households potentially at Easter Egg Hunt - cards
- 200 to 300 children contacted through Youth Escape - cards
- 3000 cards distributed through City facilities
- Signage – 8 signs at informal settings
- Posters – announcing public meetings
- Web Site – Comp. Plan page, opportunity for email input
- Promotion on TV/Radio/Press conference
- These efforts represent approx. **7500 Direct Contacts**
- Booth/tent at Festivals and other events: Springfest at Chavis Park, Bark Around the Park, Umstead Festival, Artsposure, Latino Festival

- **Maintenance Issues:**

Concern: Need to incorporate maintenance/operating costs into decision-making process regarding acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities

Opportunities:

- Consider folding operating costs into Master Planning cost summaries
- Need to understand the mechanism for funding maintenance – how are resources allocated?
- Capital improvements are separate from maintenance – need a mechanism to tie these together – would be more easily defensible when requesting funds
- Explore a surcharge to property tax – ‘quality of life’ tax - earmarked for park maintenance
- Need to properly fund maintenance for existing parks – maintenance resources haven’t grown to accommodate growth in park system.
- Acquire, but don’t develop, park properties without adequate commitment to maintenance
- Inventory of Existing Parks doesn’t include identification of maintenance/rehabilitation needs

- **Non-resident Use of Parks**

Concern: How do non-residents help support the facilities they use in Raleigh? As capitol of N.C., Raleigh serves as host to many children’s groups.

<i>Non-residents pay a participation fee for youth and adult athletic programs and for classes conducted at P&R facilities. Non-residents also pay greater fees for the Summer X-Press Program, Art Center studio</i>

use, admissions to City pools and pool passes. Non-residents do not pay more to rent City facilities. This could be a possible change to the Fees & Charges Schedule to increase revenues. I.E. Tucker House, Borden House, neighborhood centers, picnic shelters, et al, rent for more to non-residents. P&R facilities such as Green Road and Carolina Pines are on the edge of the City limits and as such, attract non-resident users from Wake Forest and Garner. Non-resident participation has traditionally been in the 9-10% range for our programs with an 11-12% figure for summer activities.

Opportunities:

- Park system that best serves citizens of Raleigh will serve all
- Focus on citizens of Raleigh, needs of Raleigh citizens
- Consider developing differentiated user fees for non-residents?

• **Survey Issues:**

Concern: Why didn't PRGAB see survey before it was issued? Need stronger communication effort – PRGAB wants to be included in process and needs to be informed.

- Didn't address user fees, money issues
- Didn't stipulate 'City of Raleigh' parks – park users often don't recognize who has jurisdiction over which parks – Raleigh vs. county vs. state vs. other municipalities
- What weight will be given to empirical data vs. public input

• **Park Classification System – Be open to change/customization**

Changes to the current classification system, as well as the activity menu and space standards are part of the Level of Service (LOS) Guidelines to be addressed in the Update.

Raleigh Park Needs:

- **Natatorium** – need adequate full-time facilities; seasonal facilities which were previously converted to full-time are nearing the end of their operating life; High Schools all have swim teams, but need competitive swimming facilities

The following represents current users of the pools for competitive swim team practice and competition:

For competitive practice and meets:

5 US Swimming age group swim teams. 1 US Swimming Masters swim team, 8 WCPSS High school swim teams, 8 WCPSS High school diving teams, 1 US Water

Polo team, 1 Wake County Special Olympics swim team, 8 City of Raleigh Inter-City Swim teams.

For just competitive meets:

NCHSAA regional and state competition, State Games competition, NC Special Olympics competition, Greater Raleigh Swimming Association competition (all neighborhood pools' swim team championship), Senior Games, Independent High Schools Association competition

Project Name: New Indoor Aquatic Center

Project Description: *To build another indoor aquatic center with at least 16 25 yard lanes of 4 ft. depth or greater and a large area of less than 4 ft. depth for instruction.*

Project Justification: *Raleigh's population continues to grow. The number of public swimming pools currently does not meet the master plan per capita for the growing population. For example, by 1999, 2 more high schools were scheduled to open in Wake County. By 2005, they project to open 7 more high schools. High school swim teams will need additional space to practice and/or compete.*

Cost Estimate: *\$1-3 million, depending on site and scope of project*

Project name: Replacement/Renovation of Optimist Pool

Project Description: *The renovation and/or replacement of amenities at Optimist Pool. This project would include expanding locker rooms, lobby, office, storage areas, and concession area for year-round use. This would also include replacing the concrete deck.*

Project Justification: *This facility enhancement would increase attendance and provide a more modern and appealing appearance than the existing cinder block facility that was built in 1981 as an outdoor bath house.*

Cost Estimate: *\$1,200,000*

- **Walking trails** – need looped, connected trails for walking within parks; serve older and middle-aged residents without children
- **Gymnasiums** – need air conditioning to make them functional through hot summer months
- **Universally Accessible Facilities**
- **Accessible Nature Parks** – more needed throughout system; not necessarily unique natural resources; natural areas with interpretive opportunities (e.g.- Urban Wetland project in SE Raleigh)
- **Upgrade facilities serving original populations** – money predominantly going into new parks located at the perimeter of the city in newly developed areas; the urban core population is served by older parks which need renovation
- **Cultural component** – tied to museums
- **Off leash Dog Parks**

- **Skate parks**
- **Splash Parks/Spraygrounds/Water Feature Parks**

Chavis, Lake Johnson, Millbrook pools have this opportunity now. Ridge Road pool's sprayground modifications are currently out for bids.

- **Facilities to serve growing Latino population** – large open gathering spaces to accommodate soccer and community social events
- **Senior** – leisure living, fitness programs and facilities specifically for seniors

We are currently finalizing construction on 2 bocce ball courts at Lake Lynn Community Center, which were requested by many seniors in the north Raleigh area. We are also looking to add shuffleboard and horseshoe space at an existing or new community center throughout the Comprehensive Plan review process. Fitness and wellness program will continue to expand at community centers and park sites; examples include a badminton program at Optimist Community Center, a new exercise series at Laurel Hills Community Center, and co-sponsored programs with other agencies such as Resources for Seniors of Wake County, AARP, and Raleigh Community Hospital Senior Friends Program.

- **Signage/Interpretive facilities** – newcomers could benefit; marketing effort to lower barriers to understand system and facilities
- **Connectivity between Parks and along Greenways** - link system throughout community; provide adequate interpretative facilities
- **Aquatic therapy** – low impact recreation activities
- **Tennis** – dispersed facilities; private vs. public delivery of services
- **Full range of swimming facilities** – recreational, competitive, therapeutic

Pullen Aquatic Center, located at 410 Ashe Avenue, is a 39,400 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1992. Amenities include a 50-meter pool with movable bulkhead, 2 1-meter diving boards, a 3-meter diving board, and a warm-water teaching pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, swim team, and a junior lifeguard program. Adult programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, water exercise, lifeguard training classes, water safety instructor classes, and aquatic recreation therapy.

Optimist Pool, located at 5902 Whittier Drive, is a 38,000 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1981. Amenities include a 50-meter pool, a 1-meter diving boards, a 3-meter diving board, and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, swim team, and a junior lifeguard program. Adult programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, water exercise, lifeguard training classes, water safety instructor classes, and aquatic recreation therapy.

Millbrook Pool, located at 1905 Spring Forest Road, is a 10,463 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1984. Amenities include a 25-yard pool, an interactive sprayground, and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, and swim team program. Adult

programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, and learn to swim classes.

Ridge Road Pool, located at 1709 Ridge Road, is a 10,020 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1984. Amenities include a 25-yard pool with a diving area and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, and swim team program. Adult programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, and learn to swim classes.

Lake Johnson Pool, located at 1416 Athens Drive, is a 10,088 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1984. Amenities include a 25-yard pool, an interactive sprayground, and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, and swim team program. Adult programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, and learn to swim classes. .

Longview Pool, located at 321 Bertie Drive, is a 10,088 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1984. Amenities include a 25-yard pool and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming, learn to swim classes, and swim team program. Adult programming includes lap swimming, recreational swimming, and learn to swim classes.

Biltmore Pool, located at 1001 Cross Link Road, is a 10,020 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1984. Amenities include a 25-yard pool with a diving area and a wading pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming and swim team program.

Chavis Pool, located at 720 Chavis Way, is a 7,350 square foot aquatic facility that opened in 1979. Amenities include a 25-yard pool with a slide and a play pool. Programming for youth includes recreational swimming and swim team program.

- **Clarify Process for public to communicate desires and needs to Park and Recreation Dept.**

Open Space Issues:

- **More open space needed** – protection of natural areas; allow interaction opportunities; preserve and protect, but allow access for interpretation; select for the best quality
- **Connectivity of Open Space** – wildlife corridors
- Transfer development rights to reinforce desirable patterns of development

Distribution Issues:

- **Accessibility** – people in developing areas still want to be able to walk to parks; neighborhood parks serve social aspect and help promote sense of community
- **Community Parks** – City more active in developing large parks at periphery.

Parks currently under development have been acquired more recently. There are still active search areas inside the periphery, but existing parks have been largely developed. Providing recreation facilities and services is an obligation for new residents as the City grows.

- **Neighborhood Parks** – New developments should dedicate appropriate land for gathering spaces, community recreation; these were the focus previously – new developments need adequate set-asides to develop true neighborhood parks
- **Maintenance Trade-off** – Many small dispersed parks are more costly to maintain than large community parks
- **Impact fees vs. land set-aside** – what best serves the community?
- **City Ordinance Issues** – trade-offs made during approval processing need to be understood in broader context
- **Creation of School-Parks** – partner with school district to provide neighborhood parks; work with Wake County School District to ensure that new construction incorporates new parks; program summer recreation at schools as in past
- **Provide/develop open space throughout City for aesthetic improvement**

Cultural Facilities:

- **Communicate neighborhood identity**
- **Raleigh = ACC country: BBQ, Basketball, Football**
- **Public Art** – parks as public amenity; institute percentage for the arts? Enhance understanding of history through art
- **Performance Art** – Great demand for facilities and programs (e.g.- public programs have been shut down for being too popular) – unable to provide adequate facilities.

Existing facilities include Fletcher Park, Lakes Johnson and Wheeler, the Raleigh Little Theater Amphitheater and the Alltel Pavilion at Walnut Creek Park. Additional regional facilities include the NC Art Museum's Amphitheater and Cary's Regency Park for outdoor performances. In addition to Raleigh Little Theatre and Theater in the Park, the four theaters at the BTI Center are available for local, state and national groups. Lake Lynn has hosted community theater programs successfully.

- **Theater Opportunities for Seniors** – currently youth-oriented, moving toward more acceptability with older population as performers

We offer a discounted ticket program in cooperation with the North Carolina Theater for shows throughout the year. We also offer free tickets to seniors for the Raleigh Little Theater, and additional theater events at Stewart Theater (NCSU) and other area productions. In the past we have also offered drama and storytelling workshops in conjunction with Arts Together and our P & R Arts Program. These and other program opportunities are certainly ones we would like to expand in the future

- **Fountains, Water display** – Raleigh lacks visual display and interactive water; cost of maintenance and operation may be prohibitive

Partnering:

- **School System Opportunities**
- **State Parks**
- **County Parks**
- **Private Facilities:**
 - **Pools** – Private clubs in place of deteriorating public facilities
 - **Tennis Courts** – private facilities in new multi-family developments
 - **Golf** – Two courses open to public play
 - **Equestrian Facilities**
- **CASL** – Currently requesting increased use of Raleigh parkland for practice – desire 45' x 45' fields; trade-off of using parkland for soccer vs. other uses; CASL relationship has not always provided adequate mutual benefits

CASL currently uses open space in the following City of Raleigh parks for organized soccer practice/play:

Method Road - 1 field

Glen Eden Pilot Park - 1 field

Powell Drive Park - 1 field

Eastgate Park - 2 fields

Williams Park - 1 field

Kiwanis Park - 2 fields

Banbury Park - 1 field

Shelley Lake - 4 fields

Fallon Park - 1 field

Millbrook Exchange - 1 40' x 40' space

Laurel Hills - 1 field

The following school sites are currently in use by CASL. Most all are located in North Raleigh and are reserved on a two-year basis:

Brentwood Elementary

Emma Conn Elementary

Douglas Elementary

Francis Lacy Elementary

Lynn Road Elementary

Martin Middle School

Pleasant Union

Aldert Root Elementary

West Millbrook Middle

York Elementary

Wildwood Forest Elementary

Brassfield Elementary will be available for their use beginning with the fall 2002 season.

Jointly developed facilities that CASL utilizes which are not subject to scheduling through Parks & Recreation include:

Wooten Meadows (2 fields) and the Dorothea Dix Property (5 fields).

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
625 Williamson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
f: 608 251 6147
www.smithgroup.com

- **Location of Privately-run Baseball and Soccer** – problems seen with *equity of service* based on location of league facilities; soccer and baseball not exposed to all populations – may explain lack of participation by portions of City; need expanded exposure and outreach to encourage opportunity for all to participate, particularly in SE Raleigh

CASL has indicated to the PRGAB that they plan to launch a SE Raleigh initiative in the near future. Parks & Recreation has strong participation in youth basketball and in football to some extent in SE Raleigh. The Department's South Raleigh Athletics Committee has planned the following program initiatives to boost interest in youth baseball and softball:

1. Free Saturday morning skills development program; attend semi-pro games afterwards.
2. Intramural Program implemented at Lions, Worthdale, Biltmore/Southgate, Chavis/Roberts, Method, Tarboro Road, Walnut Terrace, Ralph Campbell, and Halifax Park.

North Wake County Baseball Association is a parent-organized group that acquires use of school, church, and civic ballfields. They develop and maintain these fields, and program their own league. All of their participants are residents of north Raleigh and northwest Wake County. Their efforts complement more than duplicate those of municipal recreation programs.

- **Swimming Groups** – schools, swim clubs
- **Raleigh Rowing Center** – partnered with City to construct non-motorized dock facility at Lake Wheeler
- **Garden Clubs**
- **Community Gardening** – private non-profit groups, urban 4-H, neighborhood gardens through housing authority partnership
- **Mutual Benefit of Partnering**

Through the Parks Division, the Department has 12 Adopt-A-Park agreements with various neighborhood groups. They assist in litter control, planting projects, and problem reporting.

Parting thoughts (one word from each participation):

Optimistic, thanks, future, complexity, challenge, informative, hopeful, balanced, complex, confused, stewardship, money, involved, enlightening, transportation, listen

Our summarization of these meetings is transcribed as above. Please notify the writer within five (5) business days of receipt of this transcription of any disagreement, as the foregoing becomes part of the project record and is the basis upon which we will proceed.

Meeting Notes

Raleigh Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Trails Plan

23 April 2002

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Respectfully submitted by:

Ken M. Keeley, A.S.L.A.

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(cc:) Project Team

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PRESENTATION SUMMARY PARKS, RECREATION AND GREENWAY ADVISORY BOARD 4600 AVENT FERRY ROAD, LAKE JOHNSON WATERFRONT CENTER 11:00 AM - - - April 10, 2003

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Wayne Marshall	Larry Horton
Richard Bostic	Dr. Jan Kirschbaum
Rudy Williams	Patricia Malone Johnson
Jamie Ramsey	Kenneth Crockett
Dr. Norman Camp	Pete Benda
Dr. Jeana Myers	Tina Covington (arrived @ 11:20 am)
Mary Alice Farrell (arrived @ 11:35 am)	

STAFF PRESENT:

Jack C. Duncan, Parks and Recreation Director
Dick Bailey, Design/Development Administrator
Diane Sauer, Recreation Superintendent/Services
Randy Ray, Recreation Superintendent/Program & Operations
Kim Kittner, Fiscal Administrator
David Shouse, Park Planner
Willistine Hedgepeth, Recording Secretary

SMITHGROUP REPRESENTATIVES:

Eric Bardenhagen
Kate Sullivan
Dr. Gene Brothers
Mark Robinson

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting began at 11:10 am. David Shouse gave meeting dates for public input on the Comprehensive Park Plan.

- **Wed, May 28, 2003, 7:00 – 9:00 PM, *Presentation Format*, Lynn Road Elem. School multipurpose building, 1601 Lynn Road**
- **Thurs, May 29, 2003, 9:00 – 11:00 AM, *Presentation Format*, Green Road Comm. Center, 4201 Green Road**
- **Thurs, May 29, 2003, 12:30 – 2:30 PM, *Open House Format*, Urban Design Center, 133 Fayetteville St. Mall (at Hargett Street)**
- **Thurs, May 29, 2003, 7:00 – 9:00 PM, *Presentation Format*, Chavis Comm. Center, 505 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.**

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He suggested that signage be in place so the Parks Board can be represented at these meetings. The intent of the meetings is to give the public opportunity to hear what the consultants are recommending, ask questions for clarification. Meetings are held at different times of the day to accommodate different types of user needs. He stated that the meetings will be publicized in advance with the intention of having the plan out for review 2 ½ weeks prior to the meetings with commentary to follow for 3 weeks after the meetings. He stated that all the comments will be put together and the Parks Board will review the material again in July.

Jamie Ramsey was concerned about the public not having access to the draft in enough time for them to review the document in detail. She stated that it is not in user friendly form and thinks something should be available once the public announcement is made. Kate Sullivan stated that they will try to get something on the web that coincides with public announcement, but for the most part people will not read the document in entirety.

REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY DRAFT MASTER PLAN DOCUMENT

Subject:

Chapter 4: Goals and Objectives

1. Goal 1: Provide park and open space opportunities to all residents
2. Goal 2: Provide a diverse, well balanced range of recreational facilities
3. Goal 3: Optimize the use and stewardship of Raleigh's natural resource heritage
4. Goal 4: Provide the opportunity for community involvement
5. Goal 5: Encourage intergovernmental collaboration
6. Goal 6: Encourage private recreation initiatives to supplement public facilities

Discussion:

Kate asked the Board if they had specific goals and objective related issues. Jamie Ramsey stated that she compared the goals of this document to the last plan and they are similar. She stated that structurally it would be nice to have in Chapter 7—goals, objectives and recommendations stated similar to chapter 4 so it will be clear that these two chapters relate to each other.

- **Goal 3: Optimize the use and stewardship of Raleigh's natural resource heritage.** Jamie stated that she would like to change the word "*stewardship*" to words about "*protection*" and "*preservation*" because stewardship doesn't necessarily connote those types of things. She also stated that the word "*heritage*" is a confusing term and may not be necessary. Jan Kirschbaum stated that it may be good to wait and discuss stewardship when they review Park Classification. Kate agreed.
- **Park Maintenance** Jamie Ramsey stated that she would like to separate park maintenance from goal 3 as separate goal. Wayne Marshall stated that maintenance is an issue that the Board is taking before council because it has not

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always been dealt with in a programmable way, for funding that's needed. Norman Camp agreed that it should be as much as a development as the other goals. He stated that it is very critical. Richard Bostic stated that maintenance could be providing equal facilities to all citizens. Larry Horton asked if they would have to differentiate between physical plant maintenance and program maintenance.

- **Goal 2: Provide a diverse, well-balanced range of recreational facilities.** Group decided to add the phrase "*well maintained*" to this goal to cover the maintenance issue. Goal 2 should read: "*Provide a diverse, well-balanced, well maintained range of recreational facilities.*"
- **Goal 5: Encourage intergovernmental collaboration.** Jamie stated that this document does not deal with "*intra*" governmental groups. She stated the Board and the Parks and Recreation department work with other advisory groups and departments. Kate stated that they can bullet both "*inter*" and "*intra*" governmental collaboration and correctly identify each.

Subject:

Chapter 5: The Community

1. Demographics
2. Recreation Participation and Preference Survey Summary
3. Current Patterns of Park and Recreation Facility Development

Discussion:

Kate stated that fundamentally the number one reason people are in the City of Raleigh is because of its park system. She stated that the survey polled shows that there is high demand for a very good system.

Norman Camp wanted to know if in their survey they got special recreation preferences from the Latino community. Dr. Brothers stated that there was very little response in the survey from Latinos. Norman Camp wanted to know what avenues were searched. He stated that he thinks they would have needs for more than soccer. Dr. Brothers stated they tried different mechanisms and did not get a huge response. Kate suggested that Mr. Camp invite Latinos to the public meetings and they will have an opportunity to voice what their concerns are because it is important to get information from all areas. David Shouse stated that they have a Hispanic contact and they worked with them during the Hispanic Festival. He stated they went door to door and distributed a brief version of the survey and received a few responses. Norman Camp suggested that they be reached through the media because radio will attract more to the meetings.

Kate stated that the survey gave way to responses that were similar to the 2000 census which was large enough to do statistical analysis. Dr. Brothers stated that they surveyed based on:

1. Household information
2. Age groups
3. Gender

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- **Current Patterns of Park and Recreation Facility Development** as stated in draft is:
 - Mini Parks (19)
 - Neighborhood Parks (34)
 - Community Parks (19)
 - Metro Parks (7)
 - Wetlands and Ecological Preserves (0)
 - Special Parks

Norman Camp stated that Wetlands and Ecological Preserves should be changed to one instead of none. He stated that Walnut Creek Educational Park has been identified and is going through the Master Planning process. Jamie Ramsey agreed with Mr. Camp and stated that she would like to make sure that Wetlands and Ecological Preserves remain separate from the Special Parks category. Kate stated that it is not an existing facility—there is nothing at this time constructed as a Wetland Park. She stated that if they recognized that an existing park needs to be placed under a different classification to better reflect what it is actually doing, they could do so. She stated that this site could fall into the recommended new classifications area (natural areas). She stated that if it is a discreet entity then you would delineate a portion to designate as a natural area. She stated that this could qualify as an overlay system as it is currently identified for the natural areas and greenway would stay as it is. David Shouse stated that this document is serving as a tool to broadly classify parks. It is not a problem to propose the wetlands park as an overlay.

Jamie Ramsey suggested that the title Current Patterns of Park and Recreation Facility Development be changed to simply say “*Existing Facilities*” so that it will not cause confusion.

Subject:

Chapter 6: Needs Analysis

Facility Needs

1. Latent Demand
2. Population service requirement
3. Level of service (LOS)

Discussion:

Kate stated that this Chapter deals with how much people are actually participating in comparison to how much they would like to participate. Right now they need to calculate that the City is providing an “*x amount*” of different facilities to certain populations. For the most part currently people are happy. However, in the future there will be a large discrepancy. They need to have an understanding of the current use of these different facilities. How many people on average, how many facilities are there for a thousand people, and how many of that thousand actually use the facilities? Dr. Brothers stated that it is directly tied into proportion of the population who say they have used the facility within the last 12 months. Jan Kirschbaum wanted to know if the survey detected a distinction between “*real number*” activities (like sports teams that sign up) versus those

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that you cannot pin down (like people who use picnic shelters). Dr. Brothers stated that they used the same methodology for each facility—which is very subjective because people are not always using the City of Raleigh facilities all the time. Dr. Brothers stated that if you can compare the latent demand to the population served you come up with the facility use. LOS deals with the quantity of facilities per 1,000 people—this is a tool used to help keep the number of facilities needed based on the population growth.

Ken Crockett stated that fundamentally he was not comfortable at how they are arriving at these statistics. He stated that he is used to looking at reduced demands which these statistics don't seem to reflect. He stated that if they need to convince the public of these numbers he is struggling because he's not sure if he is there yet. He stated that he needs to understand this process better because there are too many moving pieces and he can't gather and draw a conclusion. Wayne Marshall stated there are ways to check some of the statistical projections with the realities of life that are within this system. He stated how you do that he is not sure but he knows there is imperative data in the system to confirm some of their projections. In the interest of fairness to the Board and the citizens some of that should be done.

Kate stated that the chart in chapter 6 on latent demands, the top half is arranged by interest. Dr. Brothers stated the two categories used were “*extreme interest*” and “*high interest*” in an activity in order to hold it to the conservative demand. Mary Alice Farrell wanted to know if trends come into view at all. She asked if they compared the trend of interest/participation of other surveys by other cities. Kate stated that they can rely on the trends of what is being built. She stated that nothing appears so far out of line of those trends.

- **Table 1 Activity Interest, Participation and Latent Demand for Raleigh residents during 2002.** Pete Benda referred to this table and stated that he presumed these items listed were what were on the survey. His concern is that recreational swimming appears to be missing from the survey. He stated they are providing a lot for recreational swimming. The only thing the survey refers to are spray ground/water park and fitness/team swimming. He stated that recreational swimming is a big category that should be referenced. The City has a lot of facilities for swimming and upcoming plans for expansion. Kate stated that pools have been separated out and will have to do a separate study to identify users and user types and demands. Jamie Ramsey wanted to know if this would happen. Kate stated that it is recommended. David Shouse stated that the intent was not to break it into swimming categories but more specifically it was the facilities that they wanted to know about. He stated that it is such a big and expensive issue that it deserves to be looked at in more detail.

Jeana Myers referred to the end of this table and stated that the latent demand for playing at a playground was low. She stated that she is not sure that 35% is accurate. Anyone who has a child has visited a playground at some time during the year. She wanted to know if the fact that the latent demand is so low does that means there is decreased emphasis on future need for playgrounds. She stated that playground design

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(neighborhood type) can be much simpler than some of the steel structures that are placed there (example: piles of rock to climb on). Kate stated that when they look at all the neighborhood park categories there is a playground on some scale. Mark Robinson stated that they are targeting a variance in all of this when they start dealing with actual recommendations. He stated this is a generalization and does not dictate what will go in a certain park. There still has to be judgment and understanding of what's going on in terms of people's need. He stated that if you are meeting latent demand that means you will have to continue to meet it as the population grows. Jack Duncan stated essentially they are doing a pretty good job because this latent demand means that a lot of people are not frustrated with what is existing.

- **Table 4 Raleigh Recreation Facility Level of Service Requirement and Table 5 Raleigh Recreational Facility Level of Service Per Thousand Population.** Kate stated that these tables will be modified so they will be easier to understand. You take the current LOS and what you need for LOS and comparing that against population growth over time, identifying what's approximate quantity over a period of time. Otherwise you are left with huge numbers which are really not the goal and could never afford these goals. She stated they will reflect what you actually are seeking, spread out over time. Jamie Ramsey stated that in Table 3 the "*Needs Met Percent*" column is an extremely important number and wanted to know how they arrived at this number. Dr. Brothers stated that they took the proportion of the population that said they participated and divided those by the portion of the population who really wanted to participate (both high interest and extreme high interest) which equals the percentage of the population that are being served. He stated that latent demand is the difference between those two factors.

Larry Horton wanted to know what defines what an acceptable LOS is versus the "*Needs Met Percent*." Jack Duncan stated that the tables don't always translate into land or bricks or facilities. Some of the answers to meeting these demands are programming decisions (classes and staffing). There is no straight line between an unmet need and an acre of land or a pile of bricks. Kate stated that elements involved are acreage needs, facility needs and programming needs. Which is the most important, pressing priority for development? Wayne Marshall stated that you are constantly trying to maximize your current investments. Dr. Brothers stated that every time a new piece of property is master planned you can go back to this list to refer to it as a normal list of menu items of facilities that they used. He stated that the list also helps in priority and policy decisions.

- **Table 6 LOS by Park Type.** Kate stated that this particular LOS refers to the amount of land. She stated that how many parks you need is based on interpretation—what people want, what you already have, what the population is over time and what you currently have in acreage per park. She stated you may need increasing amounts of acreage over time, or, you can say you will need "*x amount*" of parks over time in the future to make sure everyone is happy.

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Subject:

Chapter 7: Recommendations

1. Overview
2. Recommended Park Classifications
3. Balanced dedicated Usage of Parkland
4. Plan for Flexibility
5. Recommendations by Park Types
6. Recommendations by Planning District
7. Facilities Per Park Recommendations
8. Facility Space Guidelines
9. Equitable Distribution of Facilities Across the Community
10. Stewardship of Parklands and Ecological Principles
11. Encouraging Public Involvement
12. School Parks
13. Collaboration with other Communities and Agencies
14. Collaboration with Non-Profit Groups and Athletic Clubs
15. Collaboration with Private Corporations and Recreation Facilities

Discussion:

Park Classifications are as follows:

- Natural Areas
- Conservation Areas
- Greenway Corridors
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Metro Parks
- Special Parks

Kate stated that one of the important things to understand is how to delineate and regulate natural areas. This is going to be applied as an overlay system. She stated you could have within a park a delineated natural area that carries a separate stewardship plan. She stated the overlay system is when you have a piece of land that may serve as two functions that can be delineated for future use. Ken Crockett wanted to know how the stewardship plan would tie into this and if the system integrated plan (S.I.P.) is anticipated to be incorporated. Kate stated that it is a part of the Master Planning process. They recommend 4 area types be identified when a piece of property is acquired or master planned. It could be 0% or 100% in each of these 4 areas which are:

1. Active recreation
2. Passive recreation
3. Future (active/passive) recreation
4. Natural Areas

Dick Bailey stated that this would come into play with the S.I.P. As they begin to analyze these properties, once they are acquired, these areas will fall out of the S.I.P. as well.

Jamie Ramsey wanted to know if natural areas and conservation areas are considered the same thing. Kate stated that the idea was to make sure they had close relationship with

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greenways and any natural areas. She stated they are similar in many regards and will need to have stewardship. Jamie stated it might be good to clarify in the document conservation areas and greenway corridors as subsets of Natural Areas. Mark stated that this information is already in the document under Natural Areas: “*Natural areas include two sub-classes: Conservation Areas and Greenway Corridors.*”

Kate stated that if an area is bigger, rounder, more naturalistic, adjacent to, or linked to—would be more of a reason to delineate a property.

Neighborhood Parks— ½ mile radius area identified for service area. Preference is a 1 mile radius area and then a ½ mile radius area. They are typically 5 to 25 acres. It is recommended that all neighborhood parks consist of the following:

- Playgrounds
- Picnic areas
- Unprogrammed open space
- Parking

Arrays that may also appear in a neighborhood park are:

- Restrooms
- Neighborhood Center
- Tennis courts
- Multi-use playing court
- Basketball, Volleyball or Skate courts
- Walking trails
- Disc golf courses
- Horseshoe pits

Community Parks— 2 mile radius area identified for service area. They typically range from 30 to 75 acres. It is recommended that all community parks consist of the following:

- Community Center or Neighborhood Center
- Picnic Shelter
- Picnic area
- Performance area
- Baseball, softball and or Multi-Purpose fields
- Tennis, Basketball and/or Multi-Purpose courts
- Walking trail
- Playground
- Unprogrammed recreational open space
- Parking

Arrays that may also appear in a community park are:

- Community Center with gym or other specific focus (fitness or arts center)
- Additional Restroom building
- Pet exercise area
- Skate courts

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- Horseshoe pits
- Swimming pool
- Substantial athletic fields with spectator facilities for organized sports (ranging from baseball and football to volleyball)

Metro parks—recommendations will be what appeals to majority of citizens. Acreage guideline becomes more important as a percentage goal of total parkland guideline.

Special parks—acres of land that don't fit into typical recreation classifications. (Urban parks, specialty recreation facilities, Community Centers and mini parks).

Levels of needs are based on:

- Level of service (LOS)
- Spatial Distribution
- Anticipated future needs
- Activities

Neighborhood parks and Community parks are distributed by Planning Districts because they serve area needs—based on population and fee collection.

- **Proposed Park by Planning District** (added to packet)—all identify current, need and total parks. They have different populations and different anticipated populations. Polygons on map reflect voids bounded by major roads.

Jamie Ramsey wanted to know why there was no classification for Natural Areas. She stated that the Wetland area is more than a greenway corridor. Kate stated that greenways and greenway naturalistic areas are intrinsically related and it would be somewhat arbitrary to say that one is a linear situation and the other is regulated. Greenways are well established and have ties to recreation that are beyond the city. Kate stated that the Wetland area could either be classified as a greenway—where it will be protected and have a stewardship or it can be delineated out as a conservation area and develop a stewardship for it.

Jamie stated they need a separate category, park search area—separate everything—for Natural areas that are not greenways for future projects like the Wetland project. She stated this is so elected officials can see the goals and can help designate funds towards such projects. She stated everything else is being provided for except natural areas. Kate stated that the tenant of stewardship is the foundation of all that's owned. The City owns a lot of land that is not developed and she stated that she believes that a majority of those in the room would be very unfamiliar with some of this land. She stated that first they need to delineate everything they already own—to manage it and maintain it properly as a good natural system. She stated that if the City doesn't already own all of the precious land resources that are available (outstanding natural areas) she would be surprised and they should seek them out.

DRAFT

Comprehensive Park Plan—SmithGroup Presentation

Mark Robinson stated that the chart only shows the subsets of Natural areas. He stated that in the ultimate proposal for future acquisition there should be a category that states natural areas regardless of whether they are greenway corridors or conservation areas of a different unique character. He stated they can hold the category open and would have a space in the master plan to acknowledge it.

Subject:

Chapter 8: Implementation

1. Capital Costs for Park Development
2. Average Annual Park and Open Space System Capital Requirements
3. Sources of Funding

Discussion:

- **Implementation Priorities**—Jack Duncan stated that he thinks the first priority is properly stated “*seek simultaneous initiatives as opportunities arise.*” He stated that with the other priorities you wouldn’t necessarily jump one over the other. Ken Crockett stated that he thinks they should prioritize. Jack Duncan stated that he didn’t want to necessarily do that and get locked in. He stated that things listed as priorities are not the only priorities and are certainly not above any other priorities. He stated they need to fight the battle on multiple fronts. Richard Bostic stated that served and underserved population should be a top priority. Mark Robinson stated that if a priority stands by itself it forces everyone into position of defending. He stated that priorities should be centered along with strategies and allocations—strategies being what are the opportunities. He stated there are other things to be considered in conjunction to the priorities. Timing and systematic dedication is what dictates which one becomes first.

SmithGroup is to write an introduction that addresses simultaneous acquisition.

Chapter 8 was distributed for review. Kate stated that if there are line items that are missing the Board could forward those to David.

Table 1 deal with the range of estimated costs for parks by type. The following components contribute to this:

- How many parks
- What facilities are in them
- Facility costs
- How much land costs
- Replacement cost over time
- Maintenance cost over time

Divide all factors by length of study—2025

Kate stated page 5 deals with sources of funding and that they cannot pay for all of this from one means. They probably will have to look at tax increases, bonds, grants, general revenue and privatization. Private sectors may take on portions of it or take on operation

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Comprehensive Park Plan—SmithGroup Presentation

of some of the facilities. Increasing facility fees is a way to gather a large amount of funds. Funds can only be used in the zone the fees were collected.

Jack Duncan stated that the costs don't look at:

1. Improved level of maintenance
2. Impact on operating budget
3. Recreation staff/management
4. Parks staff/management

Jan Kirschbaum wanted to know, in terms of search areas, what the cost is. Jack Duncan stated that the cost is minimal compared to the big picture. Jan also stated that she feels there is a huge gap between what they see on paper and what they see in real life. She stated that when looking at the survey some of the numbers don't seem comparable. She stated it is hard to picture the abstract to the concrete and she needs something to pinpoint this information for her. She stated that she needs a list of what people are saying in real life. She stated that she needs more information from staff. She stated staff has a better feel for the information that's been provided.

David Shouse noted that there are changes to the recommended dollar amounts provided on page 6. They are as follows:

- Single Family Dwellings of \$679.66 changed to read \$585.93
- Multifamily Dwellings of \$492.17 changed to read \$424.29

Kate urged the Board to treat the costs and scenarios outlined in Chapter 8 in a **DELICATE** and **CONFIDENTIAL** manner until they agreed upon it—at which time the information will be given out appropriately as correct information. Jack Duncan stated that giving out this information prematurely can hurt the pending Bond Program and other developmental issues that are going on. It may cause a negative reaction if it goes out not explained properly.

Ken Crockett stated that he is not sure what they are supposed to come out of the meeting with. He stated that he would like to hear from staff and get their response before making a decision. Jack Duncan stated that one of the big factors in all of this is that the Board needs to know the numbers and somewhere the consultants need to address reality with the Board because some of the numbers are not correct. Dick Bailey stated that the object is to listen to the public and if they hear discrepancies coming out of the public meetings then they have reinforcement for questioning.

Jamie stated that two major elements are not included in the document—information from the two public forums held and website feedback. She wanted to know if this information is going to be added as an appendage. Kate stated they will incorporate that information. Mr. Marshall stated that you have to meet demand when it's there. He stated they are beginning to use their facilities more than from 9 to 5 and they need to shift people in that direction. He stated that if they expect the citizens to pay the taxes that the report speaks of, then they need to help him understand what they need to do to sell the idea.

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Comprehensive Park Plan—SmithGroup Presentation

Kate stated that it is important that the Board attend upcoming meetings and for them to query the citizens. The SmithGroup will present them with as much background information as they can and will focus on the recommendations. She anticipates the meetings to last 1½ hours with 30 minutes being an oral presentation. Board was asked to read Chapter 8 and send comments to David Shouse. The meeting was adjourned at 2:37 PM.

DRAFT

Excerpt Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board Minutes—Comprehensive Park Plan

Subject:

Comprehensive Plan Update

Discussion:

David Shouse briefly explained the Comprehensive Park Plan to the new members. He reviewed comments and answered questions the Board forwarded to him about the SmithGroup presentation on April 10, 2003.

- **Neighborhood Parks**—David stated there was a misconception about what the SmithGroup was recommending for the service radius. He stated they are not recommending a one mile radius but rather a ½ mile radius. The one mile radius on the map only showed the biggest gaps within the park system for neighborhood parks. He stated that this is the same recommendation that was put out by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). He stated that the SmithGroup feels they should maintain the course they are on for the level of service (LOS) for neighborhood parks. He stated that they have received comments from people requesting neighborhood parks. He stated the survey documented that about 73% of Raleigh residents drive ten minutes (4 ½ miles) to get to a park. The current comprehensive plan includes 36 to 37 neighborhood park search areas. The SmithGroup's recommendation of reducing the minimum guidelines from eight acres to five acres and providing very basic facilities give them more flexibility to do a neighborhood park on a smaller piece of land. He stated that there are literally a lot of places where five acres is not available, particularly inside the beltline.
- **Significant Natural Areas**—David referred to a map that identified some of the natural areas of Wake County. He stated that some of them are gone (list dated back to 1987). He stated there were three that were not protected and were not in City or County ownership. They are located:
 - Outside of Umstead State Park and Crabtree Creek,
 - Between Glen Eden and Crabtree Creek—off of House Creek, (habitat for skunk cabbage) and
 - Walnut Creek running into Neuse River.

David stated these areas are upland above the flood plains and typically would not be included when they protect with greenway designation. He stated that if these locations are included in a future greenway acquisition they would be considered protected by the greenway system.

- **Park Classification—Wetland and Ecological Preserves**—One of the reasons the SmithGroup recommended a conservation area in a greenway category, in order to preserve significant lands, is because it is consistent with the NRPA guidelines. He stated it is also documented in the planning guide by Myrtie and Hall which recommends not having a LOS for natural areas or open space with ecological significance, because it is hard to establish broad guidelines on how much of this type of land should be protected for any given community. They do suggest an overlay system, where one park can have two classification areas that can be delineated as a separate category. He

DRAFT

Excerpt Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board Minutes—Comprehensive Park Plan

stated that the SmithGroup has increased emphasis on stewardship. He stated that it is hard to make decisions about the S.I.P.—because it is still being proposed.

- **Balancing what’s being heard in terms of what people want**—He stated they received good information from the surveys. It’s not the only information—they also have 100 plus emails and 230 emails about dog parks. He suggested that Table 13 of Chapter 5 clearly lays out what people have a preference for. He stated this information is not coming from a leader of a special interest group. It is an empirical slice of what residents want. He stated that SmithGroup has made professional recommendations based on the information they have received. He stated they have talked to the Planning Department and Transportation Department and have a feel for where the City has been and where it’s going.
- **Preliminary Draft**—David stated that they have not made an attempt to get a preliminary draft to the Parks Board to make sure everyone is fully pleased before it goes to the public. The purpose of the draft is to generate it and receive public input. Publicity will start soon and will provide a 30 day notice.
- **Revised Implementation Priorities**—David distributed list to the Board.
- **Swimming Pools**—David stated that there are a lot of private swimming pools. He stated they can find out where pools are located because they are all inspected by Wake County. He stated that pools are very expensive to build, operate and there are some questions of equity—as to who should be supplying them.

Larry Horton wanted to know what part apartment complexes play into groups, trends and growth areas. Many provide recreational facilities for their tenants. David stated that if a demand is not being met, he feels it is probably not being met by the private sector.

Jan Kirschbaum stated that one of the things she is still confused about from the survey is field sports. She stated she’s confused on a couple of levels:

- It doesn’t indicate a great cry for more fields
- In terms of park classification, it all seems speculative.

David stated that the tables only indicate “*extreme interest*” and “*high interest*”—so there is still interest in things that appear to have a low demand. He stated that SmithGroup has recommended facilities by park classification. He stated they also provided a menu of additional things that could/should be included but not limited to these things. Jan stated that David’s comment helped—but if she was interested in field sports she would not really know where the City is going with this category because it is not clear from the survey. David stated that in trying to interpret the survey numbers they should look at groups that play baseball, soccer and football. Look at where they rank among other activities people are interested in. He stated that there is a large discrepancy between the number of people who

DRAFT

Excerpt Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board Minutes—Comprehensive Park Plan

participate and those who would like to. He stated there is concern about the level of quality when eleven teams play on one field.

Richard Bostic asked David to distribute the dates of the public meetings. He asked Board members to sign up for the date and time they might attend the meetings.

Jamie Ramsey stated that based on the April 10th meeting the implementation priorities have been revised. She wanted to know if there will be any other changes before the public receives the information. David stated that the SmithGroup have the Boards comments. He stated that they will take as many of the comments into consideration as possible—with their professional judgment they will take all under advisement.

Jamie Ramsey stated that she was curious to know how the Board is feeling after the April 10th meeting. She wanted to know if they felt as if they were “*up to speed*” on things. Is there a need to talk about the plan more? Chair Bostic stated that they were advised that the Board would have a chance to discuss the plan more after they have public input. David Shouse stated that the comment period is not closed.

David asked the Board to forward lead questions they would like the SmithGroup to start the public sessions with. He stated that after the public meetings he will share all comments with the Board in their June 19th meeting. He stated that in July they plan to have the draft with all comments available for the Board.

Mary Alice Farrell asked if the SmithGroup felt they had a good return from the survey. David stated they did. He stated that they had a 15.2% return which is statistically valid.

MEETING NOTES

Meeting Subject: Raleigh Parks Plan

Location: Lynn Road Elementary

Meeting Date: May 28, 2003

Issue Date: June 3, 2003

Participants: Consultant Team
Kate Sullivan -SmithGroup JJR
Eric Bardenhagen-SmithGroup JJR
Mark Robinson – Mark Robinson and Assoc.
Dr. Gene Brothers

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
625 Williamson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
f: 608 251 6147
www.smithgroup.com

<u>City Staff</u>	<u>PRGAB</u>
Jack Duncan	Richard Bostic
Dick Bailey	Jamie Ramsey
David Shouse	Pete Benda

Public Attendance
Included on attached sheet

Prepared By: Eric Bardenhagen

Overview

The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public of the progress of the Parks Plan process, to present the recommendations included in the Draft Parks Plan, and to solicit community input on the Plan.

A presentation was given by SmithGroup JJR that summarized the findings and recommendations of the Plan. Supplemental maps of City-wide existing and proposed park search areas, greenway corridors and recommended park search areas by planning district were available at the meeting location for further review after the presentation.

Following the presentation by SmithGroup JJR, City staff provided a brief explanation of the relationship of the Parks Plan and the upcoming 2003 Parks bond referendum.

Public comment was encouraged through open questions following the presentation, comment sheets provided and through the Parks and Recreation Department section of the City website.

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
625 Williamson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
f: 608 251 6147
www.smithgroup.com

Topics addresses during individual discussions with attendees:

1. Swimming pools were discussed and the recommendations for further study as addressed in the Draft Plan. Attendees described the needs of the competitive swimming community and were informed of the amounts of the upcoming 2003 Parks Bond referendum budgeted for pools.
2. A possible whitewater recreation park was discussed and prepared written comments regarding a potential facility and the Parks Plan were delivered. The current whitewater club organization and plans-to-date were discussed.
3. Two attendees questioned the levels of public outreach and participation throughout the planning process. These concerns were discussed individually and the process to-date as well as the presentation to Council regarding public involvement were explained.

Our summarization of this meeting is transcribed as above. Please notify the writer within five (5) business days of this transcription of any disagreement as the foregoing becomes part of the project record and is the basis upon which we will proceed.

Respectfully submitted by:

SmithGroup JJR
Madison, Wisconsin

Attachments: Meeting sign-in sheet

MEETING NOTES

Meeting Subject: Raleigh Parks Plan

Location: Green Road Community Center

Meeting Date: May 29, 2003

Issue Date: June 3, 2003

Participants: Consultant Team
Kate Sullivan -SmithGroup JJR
Eric Bardenhagen-SmithGroup JJR
Mark Robinson – Mark Robinson and Assoc.
Dr. Gene Brothers

City Staff
Dick Bailey
David Shouse

PRGAB
Jan Kirschbaum
Jamie Ramsey
Wayne Marshall
Jeana Myers

City Council
Mr. John Odom

Public Attendance
Included on attached sheet

Prepared By: Eric Bardenhagen

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
625 Williamson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
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Overview

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Following the presentation by SmithGroup JJR, City staff provided a brief explanation of the relationship of the Parks Plan and the upcoming 2003 Parks bond referendum.

Public comment was encouraged through open questions following the presentation, comment sheets provided and through the Parks and Recreation Department section of the City website.

Questions and comments received during open discussion:

1. Facility fee recommendations were discussed, including the structure of recommended fees and changes from the existing fee structure.
2. How does this plan coincide with the efforts of adjacent community plans and the plans of Wake County?
 - Particular attention will be paid, as a result of this plan, to partner with adjacent communities, Wake County Public Schools and Wake County.
 - The Plan addresses the recommendation to seek ways to share facilities and coordinate programs. The City is also seeking ways to link existing and planned greenway trails between communities.
3. With relation to Forest Ridge Park, how does the County Plan address this? Is there an opportunity for the City to share the costs as budgets are very limited and users will be from throughout the region?
 - Discussions continue between the City, USACE and the County. Cost sharing in some form will be included in these discussions.
4. Does the Plan recommend specific parks or is it strictly a planning tool?
 - At the Community and Metro Park levels, more specific recommendations have been made due to existing opportunities and City initiatives.
 - At the Neighborhood Park level, the number of recommended parks (43) is based on LOS and search areas have been identified within each planning district. These search areas have been delineated based upon current development patterns, adjacency of existing facilities and roadway patterns/access.
5. How were the parks recommendations for each planning district derived? Are there different LOS for districts that need more parks?
 - Recommendations for LOS standards are based on national guidelines. These LOS standards are then applied to the population projections for each planning district. While all planning districts have the same LOS goals, the projected population and numbers of existing facilities in that district will affect the number of needed parks. This method provides an equitable set of recommendations for parks development across the City.

Meeting Notes

Raleigh Parks Plan – Green Road Community Center Meeting

May 29, 2003

Page 3

SmithGroup JJR

SmithGroup JJR, LLC
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6. If facility fees are collected, bond issues taxed and impact fees collected is this a “triple taxation” to raise funds for the same purpose?
 - The facility fee structure proposed is very similar to the present system being used. The changes included are an increase in fee per dwelling unit. Fees are tied to inflation and acquisition and development fees are separated.
 - The portion of the Plan that recommends facility fees is intended to be evaluated by the Council as a separate item so as to allow full public debate while not delaying the balance of the plan recommendations.

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Respectfully submitted by:

SmithGroup JJR
Madison, Wisconsin

Attachments: Meeting sign-in sheet

MEETING NOTES

Meeting Subject: Raleigh Parks Plan

Location: Urban Design Center

Meeting Date: May 29, 2003

Issue Date: June 3, 2003

Participants: Consultant Team
Kate Sullivan -SmithGroup JJR
Eric Bardenhagen-SmithGroup JJR
Mark Robinson – Mark Robinson and Assoc.
Dr. Gene Brothers

City Staff
Dick Bailey
David Shouse

City Council
Mr. Neil Hunt

Public Attendance
Included on attached sheet

Prepared By: Eric Bardenhagen

Overview

The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public of the progress of the Parks Plan process, to present the recommendations included in the Draft Parks Plan, and to solicit community input on the Plan.

A presentation was given by SmithGroup JJR that summarized the findings and recommendations of the Plan. Supplemental maps of City-wide existing and proposed park search areas, greenway corridors and recommended park search areas by planning district were available at the meeting location for further review after the presentation.

Following the presentation by SmithGroup JJR, City staff provided a brief explanation of the relationship of the Parks Plan and the upcoming 2003 Parks bond referendum.

Public comment was encouraged through open questions following the presentation, comment sheets provided and through the Parks and Recreation Department section of the City website.

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Questions and comments received during open discussion:

1. Recommendations of ½-mile and 1-mile Neighborhood Park service areas have been discussed. How does this work?
 - ½ mile is the ultimate goal of the plan based on spatial distribution and to forward community walkability goals. In order to provide an equitable distribution in the near-term, however, locating Neighborhood within one-mile is recommended. Once this is accomplished, future park developments would need to satisfy the ½-mile goal.
2. Are there going to be recommendations for pools in this plan?
 - This plan is recommending that a much more detailed and pool-specific study be initiated by the City. Specific recommendations for this study are in Chapter 7.
3. Was there any follow-up to the survey to make sure that the greatest number of surveys would be returned?
 - The survey was sent to 5,500 households
 - A thank you/reminder card was sent to all households
 - For those that did not respond, a second survey was sent
 - Further efforts were undertaken in order to obtain survey input from the Latino community.
4. How is maintenance factored into this plan?
 - Existing facilities and proposed facilities have a 30-year renovation/replacement cycle cost figured into the implementation strategies chapter of this plan. Some infrastructure anticipates longer replacement cycles.
5. What is the current percentage of Parks and Recreation maintenance in the annual budget?
 - City staff could not answer this at the time due to fact that daily and long –term maintenance budgets needs are addressed within both operating and the 5-year CIP.
6. How do School Parks factor into the acreage needed for Neighborhood Parks?
 - For each school park considered as currently serving as a Neighborhood Park, 5 acres were attributed to each as compared to 20 acres for each Neighborhood Park recommended.

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7. Why were Mini-Parks discontinued?
 - Mini Parks do fulfill an important role and in many areas such as the central City, only small parcels will be available. The intent of this plan is that the City continues to maintain Mini Parks and that selected Mini Parks have upgrades that bring their facilities to the level of a Neighborhood Park. The reality is that in some highly-developed areas of the City, parks planners will need to use creativity and flexibility in park design and as a result, parks may be the size of current Mini Parks, but that elements chosen for these parks need to be geared toward a Neighborhood Park level.
8. Will the survey be part of the document?
 - A copy of the survey will be included in the appendix to the Plan
9. The persons per household numbers in Chapter 8 seem high where did these come from.
 - These numbers came from Census data. We will verify that they are the correct numbers.
10. Have the website input and public meeting comments been incorporated into the recommendations?
 - Yes they have, however it is important to consider that these inputs are not a voting mechanism. Comments are summarized and each individual idea or topic is considered within the context of the goals of the plan.

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Respectfully submitted by:

SmithGroup JJR
Madison, Wisconsin

Attachments: Meeting sign-in sheet

MEETING NOTES

Meeting Subject: Raleigh Parks Plan

Location: Chavis Park Community Center

Meeting Date: May 29, 2003

Issue Date: June 3, 2003

Participants: Consultant Team
Kate Sullivan -SmithGroup JJR
Eric Bardenhagen-SmithGroup JJR
Mark Robinson – Mark Robinson and Assoc.
Dr. Gene Brothers

SmithGroup JJR

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Madison, Wisconsin 53703
t: 608 251 1177
f: 608 251 6147
www.smithgroup.com

City Staff
Dick Bailey
David Shouse

City Council
Mr. Benson Kirkman
Ms. Janet Cowell

Public Attendance
Included on attached sheet

PRGAB
Richard Bostic
Ken Crockett
Pat Johnson
Jeana Myers
Anita Waters
Jamie Ramsey
Tina Covington
Norman Camp

Prepared By: Eric Bardenhagen

Overview

The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public of the progress of the Parks Plan process, to present the recommendations included in the Draft Parks Plan, and to solicit community input on the Plan.

A presentation was given by SmithGroup JJR that summarized the findings and recommendations of the Plan. Supplemental maps of City-wide existing and proposed park search areas, greenway corridors and recommended park search areas by planning district were available at the meeting location for further review after the presentation.

Following the presentation by SmithGroup JJR, City staff provided a brief explanation of the relationship of the Parks Plan and the upcoming 2003 Parks bond referendum.

Public comment was encouraged through open questions following the presentation, comment sheets provided and through the Parks and Recreation Department section of the City website.

Questions and comments received during open discussion:

1. Trails and Greenways need better security so that users feel safe.
2. Why has the 2003 Parks Bond referendum been brought forward before this plan is adopted?
 - Even though the final recommendations to be included in the Parks Plan were not yet available, the survey data was available. The Bond is only one tool for achieving the recommendations in the Plan and will be a way to “jump start” the implementation of the plan.
3. Skate Parks that are built on former tennis courts are not what the skateboarding community needs. Are specialized facilities included in the plan.
 - This plan includes the possibility of skate courts, intended for roller hockey and roller skating, in Neighborhood and Community Parks. Dedicated skateboard facilities are intended to be a possible use as a Special Park and should be evaluated by the City.
4. How are Greenways incorporated in the Plan?
 - The differences between a Greenway Corridor and a Greenway Trail were discussed and the rates at which the plan recommends that Greenway Trails be developed. Further, the intentions of the City’s efforts to interconnect trails within the City and between adjacent communities was emphasized.
5. Is there a committee that deals with the beautification of parks?
 - That is not a part of this plan and City staff can provide further information on how these maintenance programs are managed.
6. Are there recommendations for formal partnerships with communities and other entities? Is there someone within the City government that formally fosters and nurtures involvement and partnerships?
 - There is a Neighborhood Improvement Grant Program administrated through Community Development.
 - There is not currently a liaison between City government and neighborhood groups, organizations, etc. A recommendation related to this will be considered.

7. Stewardship plans and conservation were discussed and it was recommended that specific goals that quantify the amounts of natural areas to be acquired be included in the plan. It was also suggested that Raleigh should set goals related to protecting the existing biodiversity in the City.
 - Many of these ideas will be or can be included in individual stewardship plans as each will consider the best use and management of the parcel(s) it covers.
8. Where will comments received be available to the public?
 - Public comments received from the website and meetings such as this will be a part of the Plan appendix.
9. The equitable distribution and quality of facilities in SE Raleigh was discussed. Questions and comments included: Is there an action plan as to how to achieve an equitable distribution of facilities, especially in SE Raleigh? Can there be a committee to look at this? Existing master plans for parks in SE Raleigh need to be completed and new master plans need to address the needs of the immediate community.
10. Are there any provisions for the City to buy private facilities for public parks?
 - There are not as a part of this plan, however, there is nothing to preclude this type of partnership in the Plan.
11. Has there ever been a plan for Chavis Park?
 - City staff provided a brief summary of the improvements undertaken in Chavis Park since the 1996 Master Plan update.
12. What was evaluated in terms of renovations to existing parks?
 - Renovation/replacement of existing parks are included in the plan on a 30-year rolling cycle
 - City staff emphasized that in the 2003-2004 budget, a 20% increase has been allocated to parks maintenance efforts.

Meeting Notes

Raleigh Parks Plan – Chavis Park Community Center Meeting

May 29, 2003

Page 4

13. Since September 11th and Columbine, the attitude of the schools has changed and we need to be aware of the safety perceptions that have changed when we think about partnering with the schools to provide parks.

- Currently the City is discussing partnerships with Wake County Public Schools and there is a working relationship that is closer than ever before. Current and future plans and partnerships with Wake County Public Schools will include safety as a primary component.

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Respectfully submitted by:

SmithGroup JJR
Madison, Wisconsin

Attachments: Meeting sign-in sheet

Publicity for Preliminary Draft and Public Meetings, May 28,29 2003

1. Notice on cover of Parks and Recreation's Leisure Ledger, January-April 2003 edition. (Directs reader to the Dept. web site. Circulation: 21,000.)
2. Raleigh Cable television runs interview with David Shouse, Park Planner, during City Show, February 2003. Specific meeting dates not announced.
3. Meeting dates confirmed with PRGAB Thursday April 10 2003.
4. Meeting dates announced through **press release (Public Affairs) and on City and Comprehensive Park Plan web site**, Friday April 25 2003.
5. **Meeting dates distributed to City Administration, City Council, Department Heads** Monday April 28 2003 with request that it be forwarded to appropriate Boards and Commissions for their information.
6. Message sent to Planning Director Chapman April 28 2003 to **invite the Planning Commission** to the May 28,29 meetings, outline the comment period through June 20, and inform that a copy of Preliminary Draft will be provided to Commission members for their information and use.
7. Meeting notice placed in CAC newsletters for all CAC meetings in mid- to late May. Post cards mailed directly to CAC members for meetings whose newsletters already mailed out. Comment period to June 20 noted. **Total notification to CAC members is 4,537.** Completed week of May 9 2003.
8. **Executive Summary of Preliminary Draft published on Parks and Recreation web site** Friday May 9 2003.
9. **Posters** announcing meetings and comment period through June 20 distributed to **all Parks and Recreation staffed facilities** (Centers, pools, Pullen Amusements, etc.). Week of May 12 2003.
10. Post cards (remaining from CAC mailing) distributed to select staffed Parks and Recreation locations. Week of May 12 2003.
11. Post cards (remaining from CAC mailing) distributed to Park Board members at their May 15 meeting. Copy of Preliminary Draft distributed also.
12. **Raleigh Cable Television runs interview** with David Shouse, Park Planner, during City Show. Preliminary Draft, specific meeting dates, comment period and methods highlighted. Show begins running May 15, runs through approximately June 11, 2003.
13. **Signs placed** at Shelley Lake and Lake Lynn greenways, Lake Johnson, Green Road Community Park, Lions Park, Chavis Park. Comment period through June 20 noted. May 15, 16 2003.
14. **Preliminary Draft published** on Parks and Recreation web site Thursday May 15 2003.
15. **Press Release with meeting dates, locations, and June 20 comment period broadcast to all local media** on Friday May 16 2003 by Parks and Recreation Marketing Division.

16. **Link from City website homepage “Breaking News” added** on Wednesday May 21 2003.
17. **Preliminary Draft supplied** to Landscape Committee of Appearance Commission May 23. Copies supplied to Planning staff for Appearance and Planning Commissions. Copies supplied to City Administration and City Council office for distribution by courier. Copy supplied to Wake County Parks.
18. **Interview** completed with News & Observer reporter Thursday May 22. Lynn Road Elementary meeting mentioned in “Getting Involved” section, Saturday May 24. **Article published Wednesday May 28. Follow up article published Friday May 30 2003.** Comment period through June 20 noted in both articles.

[illegible]

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PROJECT: _____ DATE _____

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RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

Appendix B

Public Participation Preference Survey

Recreation Participation Preference Survey Supporting Data

Do you have any comments you would like to share with the Department of Parks and Recreation regarding your experiences at Raleigh parks, greenways and public open space, or about this survey?

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR HELP!

Please seal your questionnaire with the sealing dot provided below and drop it in the mail. No postage is necessary. Or, to save postage you can drop the completed survey off at the

Parks and Recreation Administrative Office in
Jaycee Park, 2405 Wade Ave., Raleigh
Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 5:15.

Refer any questions about the survey to:
David Shouse, Parks Planner
City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department
PO Box 590, Suite 608
Raleigh, NC 27602
Phone: (919) 890-3285 Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 5:15

Other opportunities to comment and participate in the comprehensive planning for Raleigh Parks and Recreation will be announced in local media and on the City of Raleigh web site, **www.raleigh-nc.org**. The Parks and Recreation page will also provide updates over the next year on the Comprehensive Parks Plan under “For Your Information”.



Dot



Recreation Participation and Preference Survey

This questionnaire is an invitation to you to take part in the Raleigh parks planning process. Information from this questionnaire will become part of the Comprehensive Plan that guides the future of Raleigh Parks and Recreation. We need to hear from residents of Raleigh to ensure the success of this process. We appreciate your contribution to this effort. Your input is critical in this planning process and the information you provide will represent thousands of residents. This is your opportunity to be a part of this important effort, so please fill out the questionnaire and mail it today.

Please answer each question as honestly and accurately as possible. All the information collected will be held in strict confidence and will only be reported in summary with all other responses.

Please, fill out the questionnaire, seal it with the sealing dot provided and drop it in the mail. No postage is necessary.

Many thanks,
David Shouse, Park Planner

The first section of questions is about your household. Please remember that this information is confidential.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: Please check ☒ or fill in responses for this first section of the survey. (Questions 1 – 11)

1a. Were you living at this residence in March of 2001, one year ago?
☐ Yes ☐ No
↓
1b. If No – did you live somewhere else in Raleigh?
☐ Yes ☐ No
(Please continue)

2. How long have you lived in the City of Raleigh?
☐ Less than 1 year ☐ 1-5 years ☐ 6-10 years
☐ 11-15 years ☐ more than 15 years

3. What is your Zip Code? _____

4. For each individual in the household please indicate:
AGE & GENDER AGE & GENDER
_____ ☐ F / ☐ M _____ ☐ F / ☐ M
_____ ☐ F / ☐ M _____ ☐ F / ☐ M
_____ ☐ F / ☐ M _____ ☐ F / ☐ M

5. How would you describe your household?
☐ Individual ☐ Unrelated adults ☐ Couple
☐ Couple with children ☐ Single parent

6. Household income for 2001? \$ _____,000
☐ single income household ☐ multiple income household

PARK OPPORTUNITIES AND USE

7. Please give the name or location (cross streets) of the park, greenway, or public open space nearest to your house, if known.

Park Name or Location: _____

8. Number of visits to **THIS** park, greenway or public open space during the past year by **ALL** members of the household? (**March 2001–February 2002**) #_____ visits

9. Number of visits to **ALL** Raleigh parks, greenways, or public open space during the past year by **ALL** members of the household? (**March 2001–February 2002**) #_____ visits

10. For the **most recent visit** to the nearest park, greenway, or public open space by someone in the household:
How did (s)he get there? ☐ car ☐ walked ☐ bike
☐ Other _____ (please specify)
Time to get to there? _____ Minutes
Distance traveled? _____ Miles

Continue at the top of next column ↗

11. What is the AGE and GENDER of the person in the household who has had the most recent birthday?
AGE: _____ ☐ F / ☐ M

To determine recreational interests of Raleigh residents WHO USE park, greenway or public open space facilities, we would like to have the person in the household who’s had the most recent birthday answer the following questions.

If the person selected is **OVER 10 years old**: responses should be filled in by the individual.

If the person selected is a child **BETWEEN 5 and 10 years old**: an adult in the household should help the child fill in the responses.

If the person selected is a child **UNDER 5 years old**: the adult who takes the child to recreation areas to play should fill in the responses so that responses reflect the **CHILD’S** activities and preferences.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE NEXT RESPONSES REFLECT THE PARTICIPATION AND PREFERENCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO HAS PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES AT PARKS, GREENWAYS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION OF RECREATION CAREFULLY BEFORE RESPONDING:

“Recreation” for this survey is, **any activity done mainly for pleasure or enjoyment, away from the private home, in a park area or recreation facility.** This includes cultural, entertainment, social group, civic, craft and athletic oriented activities.

Following is a list of recreation activities that you could do at a public park or recreation facility in RALEIGH. Please check ☒ those activities you did during the past 12 months (**March 2001-February 2002**). Also indicate an estimate of the **number of times** you did each of these activities during the **past 12 months**.

✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times	✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor performances	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Art show or festival	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor performances	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Softball	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Watching sports events	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Basketball	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain biking	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Golf	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycling	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Soccer	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing at a playground	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Frisbee	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bird watching	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Disc golf	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reading outdoors	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Baseball	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roller/In-line skating	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Shuffleboard	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer camp	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sailing	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Track-out camp	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Horseshoes	_____

Continue at the top of the next column ↗

✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times	✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times
<input type="checkbox"/>	Looking at gardens	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swimming in a pool	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Visiting greenways	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Using Fitness trail	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canoeing/rowing	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking along a trail	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Tennis	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking in natural area	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jogging	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Viewing wildlife	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kite flying	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eating lunch at a park	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Football	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnicking with family	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nature study	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnicking with groups	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Skateboarding	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing Volleyball	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fitness-related Classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Using Pedal boats	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking pets	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Photography	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts/crafts classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____ (please specify)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____ (please specify)	_____

The next lists of activities are things that people might do for recreation in Raleigh at a public recreation facility or park. Using the following rating scale, **please rate ALL of the activities listed below.**

Not at all Interested 0	Slightly Interested 1	Moderately Interested 2	Very Interested 3	Extremely Interested 4
ACTIVITY	Rating	ACTIVITY	Rating	
Outdoor performances	_____	Art show or festival	_____	
Indoor performances	_____	Playing Softball	_____	
Watching sports events	_____	Playing Basketball	_____	
Mountain biking	_____	Playing Golf	_____	
Bicycling	_____	Playing Soccer	_____	
Playing at a playground	_____	Playing Frisbee	_____	
Bird watching	_____	Playing Disc golf	_____	
Reading outdoors	_____	Playing Baseball	_____	
Roller/In-line skating	_____	Playing Shuffleboard	_____	
Summer camp	_____	Sailing	_____	
Track-out camp	_____	Playing Horseshoes	_____	
Looking at gardens	_____	Swimming in a pool	_____	
Visiting greenways	_____	Fishing	_____	
Using Fitness trail	_____	Canoeing/rowing	_____	
Walking along a trail	_____	Playing Tennis	_____	
Walking in natural area	_____	Jogging	_____	
Viewing wildlife	_____	Kite flying	_____	
Eating lunch at a park	_____	Playing Football	_____	
Picnicking with family	_____	Nature study	_____	
Picnicking with groups	_____	Skateboarding	_____	
Playing Volleyball	_____	Fitness-related Classes	_____	
Using Pedal boats	_____	Walking pets	_____	
Photography	_____	Arts/crafts classes	_____	
Other _____ (please specify)	_____	Other _____ (please specify)	_____	

Continue top of back page ↗

The following is data that was compiled from the results of the Recreation Participation and Preference Survey. This information was used during the process of analyzing existing conditions and as background information during the recommendations portions of the Parks Plan.

RECREATION PARTICIPATION AND PREFERENCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Methodology

This summary includes results of responses to the Recreation Participation Preference Survey mailed to a random sample of Raleigh households on 25 March 2002. There were 4,750 surveys sent to households which were non-Latino and 750 surveys sent to households which were designated as Latino. This distinction is drawn to highlight the particular effort made to inclusively sample Raleigh's Latino population. The Latino list was approximately 14 percent of the total sample, twice the proportion of Latino households in the population (2000 census). A reminder postcard was sent to all survey households about 8 April to encourage a response. As responses were received or undelivered pieces were returned they were removed from the master mailing lists. For those households that remained on the list a note of importance and a new survey were sent about 25 April. For the non-Latino list there were 3,659 non-responses, 419 (8.8%) un-deliverable, and 672 responses. Of the viable mailing addresses on the list (4,331 viable addresses) 15.5% households responded. There were 14 surveys that had critical missing data and thus could not be used in the analysis. This resulted in a usable response rate of 15.2%. The Latino list on the other hand was not as successful. There were approximately only 253 viable addresses on the Latino list with 497 (66.3%) returned as undeliverable. There were only 8 surveys (3.2%) received from respondents from this list. The planned second mailing to the Latino list was cancelled because of this low response and the inability to acquire a productive mailing list. These 8 Latino responses have been included in this analysis. There was an attempt to produce an increased number of Latino responses by providing an opportunity to fill out a survey for participants at the Latino Festival held in a Raleigh Park on 5 May. Park staff and volunteers were trained to approach participants, explain the importance of the survey and pass out the questionnaires. Seating and tables were provided for the comfort of the respondents. Bilingual attendants were available and every effort was made to solicit participation. Fewer than 10 surveys were completed during the Festival; these were filled out by non-Latinos. Because of the alternative collection technique, these responses were not included in this analysis.

Results

The first question of the Raleigh resident survey determined the respondents who had not been living at their current Raleigh address for longer than 12 months prior to the survey. Responses to question 1 indicated that 37.74% of the respondents had lived at their current Raleigh address for less than 12 months. There were 13.66% of the respondents who had moved from one location to another within Raleigh in the last 12 months. Residents of Raleigh that responded who have lived in the community for more than 12 months made up 48.60% of the respondents. There was no correction factor used to adjust the reported statistics based on these proportions.

Table 1: Were you living at this residence in March of 2001?

	Number	Percentages
Did not live in Raleigh in March 2001	256	37.74
In Raleigh in March 2001, but not this residence	93	13.66
Lived here in March of 2001	330	48.60
Total responding to this question	679	100.0

Respondents also indicated their length of residency in Raleigh. The distribution among the “years in Raleigh” categories should not be compared due to unequal time periods. New residents (less than 1 year) made up 34.15% of the respondents (Table 2). The 3.37% difference between the new residents 34.37%, (Table 2) and those that did not live in Raleigh in March of 2001 (37.74%, Table 1) may be due to households returning to Raleigh. Long-term residents (greater than 15 years) made up almost 11 percent of the respondents. From this analysis there is clear evidence that the majority of residents have lived in Raleigh for less than 10 years.

Table 2: How long have you lived in Raleigh?

Years in Raleigh	Number	Percentages
Less than 1 year	232	34.37
1-5 years	291	43.11%
6-10 years	49	7.26%
11-15 years	30	4.44%
Greater than 15 years	73	10.81%
Total	675	100.00%

Respondents were asked to provide age and gender for all individuals in the household. The age categories representing the 5 to 19 year olds are slightly under represented while 20 to 34 year olds are over represented (Table 3). The mean age is 30.8 (+ or - 0.85 at 95% confidence).

Table 3: Age Distribution of Individuals in Raleigh Households for Respondent Households and 2000 Census

Age Group	Totals (n=1633)	Percentage	2000 Census Percentage
Under 5	121	7.4	6.3
5 to 9	72	4.4	6.0
10 to 14	77	4.7	5.5
15 to 19	86	5.3	7.2
20 to 24	220	13.5	11.8
25 to 34	467	28.6	20.7
35 to 44	234	14.3	15.9
45 to 54	207	12.7	11.9
55 to 64	94	5.8	6.4
65 to 74	32	2.0	4.4
75 to 84	20	1.2	2.9
85 and over	3	0.2	1.0

The number of persons in the household, for those responding to the survey, was compared to the 2000 census “Number of persons in household” (Table 4). The distribution of number of persons in the households for those responding was very similar to the 2000 census. The average household size is 2.41 persons.

Table 4: Size of Respondent Household and 2000 Census

Households Size	Count	Percentage	2000 Census Percentage
Single	156	22.9	14.5
Two Persons	259	38.1	32.2
Three Persons	136	20.0	20.7
Four Persons	94	13.8	23.2
Five Persons	23	3.4	7.1
Six Persons	12	1.8	1.8
More than Six Persons	0	0.0	0.5
TOTAL	680	100.0	100.0

*New estimates needed

The proportion of males and females who were included in the sample households were nearly split evenly with 52.5 percent of the household occupants being female (Table 5).

Table 5: Distribution of Respondent Households by Gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	862	52.5
Male	779	47.5
TOTAL	1641	100

The responses of the park nearest to the resident's home provided an indication of the distribution of the sampled households within Raleigh (Table 6). Responses also provided a relative indicator of the service provided by each park. From these responses it appears that the respondents indicated the parks that they "used" rather than the actual nearest park to their home. There are a number of parks listed that are not Raleigh Park properties. Some of the more popular Wake County parks, NC State areas, and other recreation facilities were mentioned (Table 7).

Table 6: Park Nearest to Residence

Park Code	Park Name	#	Park Code	Park Name	#
21100	Lake Lynn Park	80	51100	Apollo Heights	2
10400	Shelley-Sertoma	59	30300	Brookhaven	2
10300	Lake Johnson	49	5	Buckeye Trail	2
10100	Pullen	35	30400	Cedar Hills	2
10600	Durant Nature Park	30	20300	Chavis	2
20400	Millbrook Exchange	20	71300	Crabtree	2
71000	Blue Jay Point	12	31100	Kiwanis	2
32200	Fred Fletcher Park	9	1	Alleghany	1
20600	Laurel Hills	9	21200	Anderson Point Park	1
20800	Marsh Creek	9	3	Bent Creek	1
32700	Sprg Forest Rd Park	9	65200	Bland Rd/Falls Rd	1
31200	Glen Eden Pilot	8	60400	Boundary	1
30800	Green Road	8	70060	Brookmill Apt.	1
20900	Optimist	8	70004	Country Club Hills	1
20500	Jaycee	6	6	Crabtree Valley	1
20700	Lions	6	33200	Eliza Pool Park	1
51700	Windemere-Beaver Dam	6	61600	Forest Drive	1
30200	Brentwood	5	40600	Gardner	1
20200	Carolina Pines	5	30900	Halifax	1
30700	Fallon	5	70016	Jordan/Brookview	1
9	Fall River Trail	5	40800	Kingwood Forest	1
30600	Eastgate	4	70066	Lake Lynn West	1
31000	Kentwood	4	70030	Loblolly/NCSU	1
10200	Lake Wheeler	4	41100	Logan Ct.	1
31500	Oakwood	4	41900	Longstreet	1
21200	Anderson Point Park	3	32800	Neuse River Park	1
52000	Hymettus Woods	3	70008	Northclift Apt	1
70006	J. R. Canada	3	31400	North Hills	1
32500	Kaplan	3	41500	Oakwood Common	1
50400	Moore Square	3	52500	Ridge Rd Pool	1
50600	Rose Garden	3	41600	Roanoke	1
52700	Lake Johnson Pool	2	31700	Roberts	1
63100	Oxford	2	41400	Spring Park	1
31600	Powell Dr	2	70010	Stoney Brook	1
70039	Ray	2	70058	Stoney Hollow	1
63600	Rothgeb	2	51000	Walnut Terrace	1
31800	Sanderford Rd	2	52500	Wooten Meadow	1
21	Sawmill Rd Greenway	2	21000	Worthdale	1
10700	Walnut Creek Park North	3			

Table 7: Non-Raleigh Parks Listed as Park Nearest to Residence

Park Code	Park Name	#	Park Code	Park Name	#
81000	Umstead SP	37	81300	Harris Lake	2
71000	Blue Jay Point	12	79000	Jordan	2
81100	Falls Lake	9	81500	WRAL SC	2
71100	Crowder	7	71500	Arboretum	1
71200	School	5	71300	Crabtree	1
81400	Lake Benson	4	81600	Golf	1
81700	Other Non-Raleigh Parks	3	81200	Schenck Forest	1

The average number of visits in the past 12 months by everyone in the household to the “nearest” park was 32.94 visits. This average included all the households responding, even households with no park visits (n=551). Visits to all parks in Raleigh per household averaged 42.05 visits (n=582). Responses to the question on mode of transportation used for the most recent visit to a park indicate that most of the respondents used their cars to get to parks (72.86%, Table 8).

Table 8: Mode of Transportation on Most recent Park Visit

Mode	Number	Percentage
Car	408	72.86
Walk	126	22.50
Bike	23	4.11
Other	3	0.54
Total	560	100.00

The average number of minutes it takes to get to a park from the respondent’s house is 9.72 minutes and it is located an average of 4.57 miles from the respondent’s house (Table 9).

Table 9: Time and Distance for Most Recent Visit to a Park

Time/Distance	Mean
Minutes to Park	9.72
Miles to Park	4.57

Respondents were asked to provide their household income and to designate if it was a single income or two incomes. For those reporting (572 households), 47.4 % of the households were single income households. The average income for the single income households was about \$58,600 and for the two income households the average was nearly \$81,500. For the respondents who reported their household income the average was \$70,663 (Table 10).

Table 10: Household Income

Income Statistics	
Mean	\$70,663
Median	\$60,000
n=572	

Nearly 35% of the households that responded were couples and 29% were couples with children. Just over 23% were individuals and only 4% of the households responding were single parents (Table 11). These percentages are compared to the 2000 census and as expected, single parents were under represented; households of unrelated adults were also under represented.

Table 11: Household Type

Households	Count	Percent	2000 Census Percentage
Individual	155	23.1	33.1
Unrelated Adults	61	9.1	12.4
Couple	232	34.6	21.6
Couple w/Children	196	29.2	17.9
Single Parent	27	4.0	15.0
TOTAL	671	100.0	100.0

The survey respondents were asked to select the individual in the household with the most recent birthday to respond to the questions regarding recreation participation and preferences. This random selection method resulted in a distribution of age which is representative of the general population based on the 2000 census (Table 12). However, under representation of children and over representation of respondents in their twenties has required that a weighting factor be used to normalize the data and make it representative of the general population.

Table 12: Distribution of Age of individuals with recent birthday

Age Group	Total (n=589)	Percentage	2000 Census Percentage
Under 5	32	4.9	6.3
5 to 9	20	3.1	6.0
10 to 14	17	2.6	5.5
15 to 19	24	3.7	7.2
20 to 24	90	13.9	11.8
25 to 34	220	34.0	20.7
35 to 44	98	15.1	15.9
45 to 54	77	11.9	11.9
55 to 64	43	6.6	6.4
65 to 74	17	2.6	4.4
75 to 84	9	1.4	2.9
85 and over	1	0.2	1.0

Responses to the level of interest and participation questions for 47 recreational activities are presented in Table 13. The activities are listed in order from highest percentage of the respondents with an extreme or very high level of interest to the lowest percentage of respondents. The percent of respondents who were extremely interested or had a very high interest in an activity are reported. The percent of respondents who reported participating in an activity during the previous 12 months are also reported in this table. Levels of participation and levels of interest of 20 percent or more are bolded in the table. In all cases the level of participation is lower than the level of interest. The greatest percentages of respondents were interested in Walking on a Trail (77.5%), Walking in a Natural Area (74.2%), Viewing Wildlife (58.7%), and Eating Lunch at a Park (54.3%). Ten percent or less of the respondents had an extreme or very high interest in playing horseshoes (10.0%), Playing Shuffleboard (5.0%), Trackingout Camp (4.9%), or Skateboarding (4.1%).

There were 12 activities where there was at least a 20% difference between those respondents who had a very high interest in the activity and those that participated during the previous 12 months. These 12 activities were: Walking in Nature Area, Viewing Wildlife, Eating Lunch in a Park, Arts Show / Festival, Using Fitness Trail, Outdoor Performance, Picnicking with Family, Picnicking with Groups, Canoeing/Rowing, Arts/Craft Classes, Fitness-Related Classes, and Sprayground/Water Park.

Table 13: Activity Interest and Participation

Activity	% Interested (extreme-v/high)	% participation 12 months
Walking along trail	77.5%	64.6%
Walking in natural area	74.2%	40.2%
Viewing wildlife	58.7%	23.7%
Eating Lunch	54.3%	32.4%
Arts show/festival	50.4%	22.1%
Using fitness trail	49.9%	27.8%
Outdoor Performance	49.5%	26.9%
Picnicking with family	49.3%	18.0%
Visiting greenways	43.4%	26.3%
Walking Pets	41.7%	27.2%
Looking at gardens	39.3%	31.5%
Bicycling	39.0%	21.9%
Picnicking with groups	38.5%	12.5%
Jogging	38.4%	22.4%
Canoeing/Rowing	36.3%	9.5%
Arts/craft classes	34.0%	3.9%
Reading Outdoors	33.8%	22.2%
Playing at playground	32.5%	29.0%
Indoor Performance	31.4%	17.9%
Photography	29.7%	13.7%
Fitness-related Classes	29.7%	4.2%
Watching sports	29.4%	23.1%
Playing Tennis	26.9%	11.0%
Using Pedal boats	26.9%	7.1%
Sprayground/water park	26.9%	2.3%
Fishing	26.3%	9.0%
Nature Study	24.6%	4.7%
Sailing	22.8%	3.2%
Mountain biking	22.5%	12.5%
Kite Flying	22.5%	5.1%
Playing basketball	20.5%	11.7%
Playing Golf	19.9%	9.0%
Roller/inline Skating	19.3%	9.8%
Playing Frisbee	19.1%	10.1%
Playing Soccer	18.4%	8.6%
Playing volleyball	18.4%	4.7%
Playing Softball	18.1%	7.1%
Bird Watching	17.1%	15.6%
Fitness/team swimming	17.1%	6.5%
Playing Football	12.7%	4.1%
Summer Camp	12.1%	2.4%
Playing Baseball	12.4%	2.3%
Playing Disc golf	10.9%	4.8%
Playing Horseshoes	10.0%	3.2%
Playing Shuffleboard	5.0%	0.6%
Trackout camp	4.9%	0.6%
Skateboarding	4.1%	1.1%
Bold > 20%		

RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

Appendix C

Summary of Comments Received on the Parks and Recreation
Website

Summary of Written Comments Received

PARKPLAN mailbox summary, August 20, 2002

CLARIFICATION: In some cases more than one topic was addressed in an e-mail, in which case each topic was summarized individually. In some cases assumptions were made. For example, a request for more bird watching opportunities was considered just that activity, not a specific request for more “natural” parks. The latter was also a specific request and tallied as such.

Approximately 52 messages have been received to date, with about three people responding more than once. Two handwritten letters have been received; their topics have been included below.

<u>Topic of support</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>
Skate park (boards, bikes, in-line)	2
Mountain biking (single track, w/hiking)	9
Trails (general) and Greenway (specific)	10
Better sidewalks	1
Dog park (off leash)	5
Equestrian	1
Indoor concerts	1
Prefer smaller “neighborhood” parks	3
Prefer larger parks	3
Prefer more “natural” parks	3
Preserve more land (as Parks and Open Space) vs. development (in general)	3
More soccer fields/practice spaces	2
More tennis courts	1
Better maintenance and renovation (athletic fields)	2
Better maintenance (in general)	2
“Green” mowing practices (re: maintenance)	1
More parks in East Raleigh, outside Beltline	1
Tree preservation	1
Land acquisition	2
Art in parks	1
Opportunity for bird watching	3
Clean water	1
Disc golf	1
Recycling in parks	1
Better “inclusive” playgrounds	1
Benches on greenways	1
Water access (touchable opportunities)	1
More citizen or citizen group participation	1
People for Parks <u>The Greening of Raleigh Parks and Recreation</u>	13

(This paper included topics of Green Infrastructure, Natural Resource Focus, Accessible Open Space, Environmental Education, Whitewater Park at Falls Lake, and General [Comprehensive] Plan Comments.)

PARKPLAN mailbox summary, November 20, 2002

CLARIFICATION: In some cases more than one topic was addressed in an e-mail, in which case each topic was tabulated individually. Support for a dog park indicated below was prior to the September 26 effort documented elsewhere.

Approximately 41 messages have been received to date, with about three people responding more than once, sometimes to clarify or elaborate on a position. These messages were tabulated as one response.

<u>Topic of support</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>
Skate park (boards, bikes, in-line)	5
Mountain biking (single track, w/hiking)	2
Trails (general) and Greenway (specific)	4
Dog park (off leash)	3
Neighborhood Parks	3
Better maintenance (in general)	2
Natural areas/wildlife/bird watching	1
Water/stream play opportunities	1
More pools and year round Aquatic facilities	3
(Respondents represented groups, as documented in messages and CORAS letter.)	
Opportunity for informal vs. formal or programmed activities	1
Spray ground/water park	2
Better behavior control of users	2
Mixed use or multi-use fields	1
Completion of [Master] planned parks	1
Development of play area (like All Children's...)	1
Strollercise program	1
Sailplane/glider area	1
People for Parks <u>Renewing a Commitment to Neighborhood Parks in Raleigh</u>	1

Park Plan Summary: OFF-LEASH DOG PARK E-MAILS

Rather than provide hard copy of 230 e-mail messages, the following summary is provided:

- The vast majority of the messages stated very simply that the author favored more off-leash dog parks in Raleigh. Many messages (25%) contained some explanation of the value of off-leash dog parks (socialization of the dog and owner, better dog behavior, more use of a dog park than a ballfield for the cost, etc.)
- Most of the messages did not indicate the residential status of the author. Some message senders reported Raleigh, Cary, Garner, Chapel Hill, and Durham as their residence. Many messages were sent from work locations across the Triangle and RTP.
- Over 100 messages were received in a three day “flood” on Sept. 26-28. Roughly 15 messages were submitted before this apparent orchestrated effort.
- Some of the messages contained no text in the body, only a subject line.

PARKPLAN mailbox summary, March 27, 2003

The following is a summary of comments received since November 20, 2002:

<u>Topic of support</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>
Skate park	7
Senior games-bocce,track,horseshoes,shuffleboard,stadium (Representing Sr.Games of NC)	1
dog park	1
Neighborhood playgrounds	1
Combine P & R facilities with schools	1
More public/private ventures for youth sports	1
Adult softball	1
Community center near Eaglechase SD	1
Community center nearer Wakefield area	1



COMPREHENSIVE PARKS PLAN UPDATE

Want input into how your parks,
greenways and open spaces are
acquired and developed?

***Comments are welcome on how the City of Raleigh Park System
can be improved to better serve you and your family.***

City Council, City Administration, and the Parks, Recreation and
Greenway Advisory Board are updating the blueprint for park
acquisition and development over the next several months. For
more information, check out ***Park Planning*** on our web site,

www.raleigh-nc.org/parks&rec

or call 890-3285 Monday-Friday, 8:30 – 5:15.

RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

Appendix D

Facility Needs Analysis Supporting Data

Latent Demand

The survey results from the interest question provide a means for rating activities from the least to the most important activity based on the proportion of residents having a high interest in the activity (Table 1). A comparison of level of participation and level of interest provides an indication of where there is an opportunity for improving the availability of facilities or services. For example, currently 17.7% of the population in Raleigh participated in “picnicking with family” during the past 12 months. When compared to those *interested* in “picnicking with family,” it is found that 51.7 percent of the respondents were very interested or extremely interested in this activity. Comparing these results, it seems that about 34.0 percent of the population that is interested have not been picnicking with their family in the past 12 months:

51.7 % interested
- 17.7 % participated
34.0% latent demand

The latent demand can be used as a guide toward recommendations for future programming or facilities. There are three indicators that should be considered in the decision-making process. First, those activities having the largest proportion of the population with a very high or extreme interest (greater than 20%) should be considered for resource allocations. Second, those activities where the participation percentage is less than half the percentage with a very high or extreme interest should also be considered. Finally, those activities where the latent demand is greater than 20 percent of the population are targets for consideration. Activities that need to have special consideration during the decision process for the development of new facilities or programs for the department are those activities that meet all three of these criteria. Activities meeting these criteria have been bolded in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Activity Interest, Participation and Latent Demand for Raleigh residents during 2002

Activity	% Interest (extreme-v/high)*	% Participation 12 months**	Latent Demand*
Viewing wildlife	58.9%	22.5%	36.3%
Arts/craft classes	38.1%	3.8%	34.3%
Picnicking with family	51.7%	17.7%	34.1%
Walking in natural area	73.0%	39.1%	33.8%
Arts show/festival	54.8%	22.2%	32.6%
Canoeing/Rowing	40.2%	8.3%	31.9%
Picnicking with groups	43.2%	12.5%	30.7%
Outdoor Performance	55.4%	25.4%	30.0%
Fitness-related Classes	33.8%	4.3%	29.5%
Using fitness trail	53.3%	25.3%	28.0%
Sprayground/water park	29.7%	2.1%	27.6%
Using Pedal boats	31.7%	6.5%	25.2%
Nature Study	29.6%	4.4%	25.2%
Indoor Performance	41.7%	17.1%	24.6%
Eating Lunch	56.1%	31.6%	24.6%
Sailing	25.9%	2.8%	23.1%
Playing Tennis	32.6%	10.0%	22.6%
Visiting greenways	47.6%	25.3%	22.4%
Kite Flying	27.8%	5.5%	22.3%
Photography	34.9%	12.9%	22.0%
Fishing	30.2%	8.9%	21.3%
Jogging	40.5%	20.9%	19.6%
Bicycling	41.9%	23.4%	18.5%
Playing volleyball	23.2%	4.7%	18.5%
Reading Outdoors	37.5%	20.4%	17.1%
Walking Pets	42.3%	25.9%	16.4%
Looking at gardens	45.8%	30.1%	15.7%
Playing Softball	22.0%	6.7%	15.3%
Watching sports	37.3%	22.1%	15.2%
Playing Frisbee	24.6%	9.6%	15.0%
Playing Golf	22.9%	8.4%	14.5%
Mountain biking	26.4%	12.1%	14.3%

Activity	% Interest (extreme-v/high)*	% Participation 12 months**	Latent Demand*
Playing Baseball	16.2%	2.3%	13.9%
Fitness/team swimming	21.4%	7.6%	13.8%
Playing Soccer	22.0%	9.0%	13.0%
Playing Football	16.7%	3.8%	12.9%
Roller/inline Skating	22.3%	9.9%	12.4%
Summer Camp	14.9%	2.5%	12.3%
Walking along trail	74.5%	62.3%	12.2%
Playing Horseshoes	15.3%	3.1%	12.2%
Playing basketball	23.5%	11.5%	12.1%
Playing Disc golf	13.8%	3.9%	9.9%
Bird Watching	23.2%	15.6%	7.6%
Playing Shuffleboard	7.9%	0.5%	7.4%
Skateboarding	7.4%	1.2%	6.2%
Trackout camp	6.4%	0.6%	5.7%
Playing at playground	35.5%	31.3%	4.2%
*Bold > 20%		**Bold<50% of Interest, Bold Italics <20% of Interest, but >50% Participation	

Population Service Requirement

The population service requirement combines the available supply and the current demand generated by residents of Raleigh. The calculations provide estimates of the number of individuals served annually by the current facilities and services. The total demand (current proportion of the population having a very high or extreme interest) can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample that has a very high to extreme interest in an activity by the population of the community. This estimate of total demand is conservative in as much as there are persons in Raleigh who have an interest in an activity and they are participants. The number of current residents being served is calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample participating in an activity by the current population of Raleigh. Using “picnicking with family” as the example:

306,252 current population of Raleigh
x .177
54,207 persons

Similarly, total demand (number of persons wanting to participate) can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample that has a very high or extreme interest in an activity by the population of the community.

306,252 current population of Raleigh
x .517
158,332 persons

This calculation provides an estimate of total demand, or the number of persons who would like to participate. Results of these calculations for all activities are listed in Table 2. The number of current residents being served is calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample participating in an activity by the current population but does not address the barriers to participation. It cannot be over emphasized that participation is certainly a function of access to facilities, but it is also dependent upon time and equipment availability, skills, abilities, and residents’ awareness of opportunities. For

this analysis, it is assumed that for those activities where there is a large difference between the level of participation and the level of interest, the current public and private facilities are not meeting the needs of Raleigh's residents.

For these activities, where the needs are not being met, the minimum population service requirement is calculated to provide some guidance to park planners for allocation of resources. The current population service requirement is based on the proportion of the population who is interested in the activity and who is currently being served by the available facilities. The calculation requires the following three steps. First, the proportion of the interested population being served is calculated; next, the total number of facility units needed is calculated; and finally, the current population is divided by the number of estimated facility units needed to determine total persons served by a facility unit. Calculations using tennis as an example would be: $10.0\% \div 32.6\% = 30.67\%$

The survey results indicated that 10.0% of the population is participating in tennis while 32.6% had a high interest in participating. So, these results suggest that 30.67% of the residents who were interested in tennis are actually participating. To remedy the shortfall in participation, *assuming a shortage of facilities is the problem*, total number of courts needed can be calculated by dividing the current number of courts by the proportion of the demand that these courts are currently satisfying: $112 \text{ courts} \div 0.3067 = 365 \text{ courts needed}$

Table 2. Total Demand and Number of participants for recreation activities in Raleigh, during 2002

Activity	Total Demand*	# of Participants	Activity	Total Demand*	# of Participants
Viewing wildlife	180,382	68,907	Reading Outdoors	114,845	62,475
Arts/craft classes	116,682	11,638	Walking Pets	129,545	79,319
Picnicking with family	158,332	54,207	Looking at gardens	140,263	92,182
Walking in natural area	223,564	119,745	Playing Softball	67,375	20,519
Arts show/festival	167,826	67,988	Watching sports	114,232	67,682
Canoeing/Rowing	123,113	25,419	Playing Frisbee	75,338	29,400
Picnicking with groups	132,301	38,282	Playing Golf	70,132	25,725
Outdoor Performance	169,664	77,788	Mountain biking	80,851	37,056
Fitness-related Classes	103,513	13,169	Playing Baseball	49,613	7,044
Using fitness trail	163,232	77,482	Fitness/team swimming	65,538	23,275
Sprayground/water park	90,957	6,431	Playing Soccer	67,375	27,563
Using Pedal boats	97,082	19,906	Playing Football	51,144	11,638
Nature Study	90,651	13,475	Roller/inline Skating	68,294	30,319
Indoor Performance	127,707	52,369	Summer Camp	45,632	7,656
Eating Lunch	171,807	96,776	Walking along trail	228,158	190,795
Sailing	79,319	8,575	Playing Horseshoes	46,857	9,494
Playing Tennis	99,838	30,625	Playing basketball	71,969	35,219
Visiting greenways	145,776	77,482	Playing Disc golf	42,263	11,944
Kite Flying	85,138	16,844	Bird Watching	71,050	47,775
Photography	106,882	39,507	Playing Shuffleboard	24,194	1,531
Fishing	92,488	27,256	Skateboarding	22,663	3,675
Jogging	124,032	64,007	Trackout camp	19,600	1,838
Bicycling	128,320	71,663	Playing at playground	108,719	95,857
Playing volleyball	71,050	14,394			

*Demand is based on specified interest level for activities

Activities which have been **bolded** should be given significant consideration due to high latent demand

This calculation indicates that in order for the public portion of the facilities to fill this current need there should be a total of 365 courts. The population service requirement is calculated by dividing the number of total courts needed into the total population:

$$306,252 \text{ population} \div 365 \text{ courts} = 839 \text{ persons/court}$$

Table 3 presents the population service requirement for all the facility based activities. The activities are listed in descending order from activities with the highest unmet demand to activities with the lowest unmet demand. The most striking of these needs is for the first eight activities in the table: Viewing wildlife, Arts/craft classes, Picnicking with family, Walking in a natural area, Arts show/festival, Canoe/rowing, Picnicking with groups, and Outdoor performances. The met needs for these activities range from only 10% for the arts/craft classes to 54% for Walking in a natural area. These first eight activities each have between 30% to over 36% of the population that is not being served. This represents at least 91,876 individuals in Raleigh who are not being served in these activities, thus addressing the shortfall is of relatively high priority.

The next group of activities that need attention are those that show an unmet need of 25% to 29% of the Raleigh population. These activities include Fitness related classes, Using fitness trails, Sprayground/water park, Using pedal boats, and Nature study.

Note: One activity not specifically measured by the survey that has subsequently been identified as very important to a portion of the community is the dog walking and the opportunity to exercise dogs off-leash in a park setting.

Table 3. Raleigh Recreation Facility Population Service Requirement

Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	Needs Met Percent	Needed Facilities*	Persons / Facility
Viewing wildlife (trail miles)	66	0.38	176	1740
Arts/craft classes (# classes/areas)	TBD	0.10	*	*
Picnicking with family (picnic unit)	532	0.34	1554	197
Walking in natural area (trail miles)	10.5	0.54	20	15622
Arts show/festival (area)	5	0.41	12	24813
Canoeing/Rowing (boats)	65	0.21	315	973
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	4	0.29	14	22154
Outdoor Performance (stage)	8	0.46	17	17551
Fitness-related Classes (#classes/areas)	TBD	0.13		
Using fitness trail (units)	2	0.47	4	72685
Sprayground/water park (areas)	4	0.13	31	9740
Using Pedal boats (boats)	28	0.21	137	2243
Nature Study (areas)	6	0.15	40	7587
Indoor Performance (stages)	7	0.41	17	17941
Sailing (boats)	3	0.11	28	11036
Playing Tennis (courts)	112	0.31	365	839
Visiting greenways (trail miles)	66	0.53	124	2466
Kite Flying (areas)	7	0.20	35	8656
Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	Needs Met Percent	Needed Facilities*	Persons / Facility
Jogging (trail miles)	66	0.52	130	2350
Playing volleyball (courts)	25	0.20	123	2482
Looking at gardens (gardens)	4	0.66	6	50318
Playing Softball (fields)	31	0.30	102	3009
Watching sports (venues)	225	0.59	380	806
Mountain biking (trail miles)	2.5	0.46	5	56146
Playing Baseball (fields)	26	0.14	183	1672
Fitness/team swimming (pools)	8	0.36	23	13595
Playing Soccer (fields)	9	0.41	22	13921
Playing Football (fields)	9	0.23	40	7743
Roller/inline Skating (trail miles)	37	0.44	83	3675
Walking along trail (trail miles)	66	0.84	80	3808
Playing Horseshoes (pits)	20	0.20	99	3103
Playing basketball (courts)	67	0.49	137	2237
Playing Disc golf (courses)	2	0.28	7	43275
Playing Shuffleboard (lanes)	4	0.06	63	4846
Skateboarding (areas)	TBD	0.16	*	*
Playing at playground (areas)	54	0.88	61	5000
*TBD: facilities inventory and needs are To Be Determined				

Table 4. Raleigh Recreation Facility Level of Service Projection

		Facilities Needed by Year* (Population)								New Facilities Needed	
Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	2002 (306,252)	2005 (351,556)		2015 (446,726)		2025 (541,895)		to meet 2002 LOS	to meet 2025 LOS goals	
			2002 LOS**		2002 LOS**		2002 LOS**				
Viewing wildlife (trail miles)	66	176	77	202	98	257	119	322	53	256	
Arts/craft classes (# classes/areas)	***	***	***		***		***		***	***	
Picnicking with family (picnic unit)	532	1554	611	1784	776	2267	941	2845	409	2313	
Walking in natural area (trail miles)	10.5	20	12	23	15	29	19	36	8.5	25.5	
Arts show/festival (area)	5	12	6	14	7	18	9	23	4	78	
Canoeing/Rowing (boats)	65	315	75	361	95	459	115	576	50	511	
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	4	14	5	16	6	20	7	25	3	21	
Outdoor Performance (stage)	8	17	9	20	12	25	14	32	6	24	
Fitness-related Classes (#classes/areas)	***	***	***		***		***		***	***	
Using fitness trail (units)	2	4	2	5	3	6	4	8	2	6	
Sprayground/water park (areas)	4	31	5	36	6	46	7	58	3	54	
Using Pedal boats (boats)	28	137	32	157	41	199	50	250	22	222	
Nature Study (areas)	6	40	7	46	9	59	11	74	5	68	
Indoor Performance (stages)	7	17	8	20	10	25	12	31	5	24	
Sailing (boats)	3	28	3	32	4	40	5	51	2	48	
Playing Tennis (courts)	112	365	129	419	163	533	198	669	86	557	
Visiting greenways (trail miles)	66	124	76	143	96	181	117	227	51	161	
Kite Flying (areas)	7	35	8	41	10	52	12	65	5	58	
Fishing (acres of lakes)	858	2911	985	3342	1252	4247	1518	5331	657	4473	
Jogging (trail miles)	66	130	77	150	98	190	119	239	53	173	
Playing volleyball (courts)	25	123	29	142	36	180	44	226	19	201	
Looking at gardens (gardens)	4	6	5	7	6	9	7	11	3	7	
Playing Softball (fields)	31	102	36	117	45	148	55	186	24	155	
Watching sports (venues)	225	380	258	436	328	554	398	695	173	470	
Mountain biking (trail miles)	2.5	5	3	6	4	8	4	10	1.5	7.5	
Playing Baseball (fields)	26	183	30	210	38	267	46	335	20	309	
Fitness/team swimming (pools)	8	23	9	26	12	33	14	41	6	33	
Playing Soccer (fields)	9	22	10	25	13	32	16	40	7	31	
Playing Football (fields)	9	40	10	45	13	58	16	72	7	63	
Roller/inline Skating (trail miles)	37	83	42	96	54	122	65	153	28	116	
Walking along trail (trail miles)	66	80	77	92	98	117	119	147	53	81	
Playing Horseshoes (pits)	20	99	23	113	29	144	35	181	15	161	
Playing basketball (courts)	67	137	77	157	98	200	119	251	52	184	
Playing Disc golf (courses)	2	7	2	8	3	10	4	13	2	11	
Playing Shuffleboard (lanes)	4	63	5	73	6	92	7	116	3	112	
Skateboarding (areas)	***	***	***		***		***		***	***	
Playing at playground (areas)	54	61	62	70	79	89	96	112	42	58	

**2002 LOS (italicized in left side of column) represents projection of needs is facilities needed based on current level of service being provided. The needs to meet the Standard LOS is represented in the right side of the column.

***Facilities demand assessment needs further study

Table 5. Raleigh Recreational Facility Level of Service Per Thousand Population

Activity	Current LOS/1,000	Needed LOS/1,000	Activity	Current LOS/1,000	Needed LOS/1,000
Viewing wildlife (trail miles)	0.22	0.57	Jogging (trail miles)	0.22	0.43
Arts/craft classes (# classes/areas)	TBD*	TBD	Playing volleyball (courts)	0.08	0.40
Picnicking with family (picnic unit)	1.74	5.07	Looking at gardens (gardens)	0.01	0.02
Walking in natural area (trail miles)	0.03	0.06	Playing Softball (fields)	0.10	0.33
Arts show/festival (area)	0.02	0.04	Watching sports (venues)	0.73	1.24
Canoeing/Rowing (boats)	0.21	1.03	Mountain biking (trail miles)	0.01	0.02
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	0.01	0.05	Playing Baseball (fields)	0.08	0.60
Outdoor Performance (stage)	0.03	0.06	Fitness/team swimming (pools)	0.03	0.07
Fitness-related Classes (#classes/areas)	TBD	TBD	Playing Soccer (fields)	0.03	0.07
Using fitness trail (units)	0.01	0.01	Playing Football (fields)	0.03	0.13
Sprayground/water park (areas)	0.01	0.10	Roller/inline Skating (trail miles)	0.12	0.27
Using Pedal boats (boats)	0.09	0.45	Walking along trail (trail miles)	0.22	0.26
Nature Study (areas)	0.02	0.13	Playing Horseshoes (pits)	0.07	0.32
Indoor Performance (stages)	0.02	0.06	Playing basketball (courts)	0.22	0.45
Sailing (boats)	0.01	0.09	Playing Disc golf (courses)	0.01	0.02
Playing Tennis (courts)	0.37	1.19	Playing Shuffleboard (lanes)	0.01	0.21
Visiting greenways (trail miles)	0.22	0.41	Skateboarding (areas)	TBD	TBD
Kite Flying (areas)	0.02	0.12	Playing at playground (areas)	0.18	0.20
Fishing (acres of lakes)	2.80	9.51			

*Facilities where the current facilities are not being provided by the City and an inventory of facilities is unavailable remain to be determined.

RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
November 2003

Appendix E

Cost Estimates Per Park Type

Cost Estimates of Facilities Within Parks

Raleigh Parks Plan

Cost Estimates – Facility Per Park Standards
March 27, 2003

*Note: The 15% represents potential facility development costs that are associated with each facility, but that are difficult to identify and categorize.

- **Community Center:** **\$2,645,000 + 15%* = \$3,050,000**
 - 20,000 SF @ \$125/SF
 - Clearing \$10,000
 - Grading \$15,000
 - Access \$15,000
 - Utilities \$15,000
 - Furnishings \$75,000
 - Planting \$15,000

- **Neighborhood Center:** **\$337,500 + 15% = \$388,000**
 - 2500 SF Meeting/Restrooms @ \$125/SF
 - Clearing/Grading/Access \$5,000
 - Utilities \$5,000
 - Furnishings \$15,000

- **Restroom Building:** **\$122,500 + 15% = \$141,000**
 - 750 SF @ 150/SF
 - Clearing/Grading/Access \$5,000
 - Utilities \$5,000

- **Shelter – 16 x 32 (512 SF):** **\$35,400 + 15% = \$40,700**
 - Structure @ \$50/SF \$25,600
 - Concrete 24 x 40 \$4,800
(960 SF @ \$5/SF)
 - Clearing/Grading/Access \$5,000

- **Shelter – 40 x 60 (2400 SF):** **\$141,320 + 15% = \$162,500**
 - Structure @ \$50/SF \$120,000
 - Concrete 46 x 68 \$16,3200
(3264 SF @ \$5/SF)
 - Clearing/Grading/Access \$5,000

- **Picnic Tables: Each** **\$650 ea. + 15% = \$750 Each**
 - Recycled plastic

- **Picnic Grills: Each** **\$350 ea. + 15% = \$400 Each**

▪ Performance Stage – Type 1:		\$74,200 + 15% = \$85,500
▪ Stage 20 x 30 @ \$7/SF	\$4,200	
▪ Amphitheater Setting	\$15,000	
▪ Sound/Lighting Setups	\$5,000	
▪ Paving	\$5,000	
▪ Access	\$5,000	
▪ Grading/Clearing	\$15,000	
▪ Storm Drainage	\$10,000	
▪ Turf	\$5,000	
▪ Walls	\$10,000	
▪ Performance Stage – Type 2:		\$232,500 + 15% = \$267,500
▪ Stage	\$20,000	
▪ Backdrop/Wings	\$65,000	
▪ Amphitheater Setting	\$20,000	
▪ Seating	\$50,000	
▪ Sound/Lighting Systems	\$15,000	
▪ Paving	\$7,500	
▪ Access	\$7,500	
▪ Grading/Clearing	\$15,000	
▪ Storm Drainage	\$10,000	
▪ Turf	\$5,000	
▪ Walls	\$10,000	
▪ Site Lighting	\$7,500	
▪ Baseball Field – 300-350' Field:		\$287,500 + 15% = \$330,650
▪ Clearing	\$22,000	
▪ Grading	\$75,000	
▪ Fine Grading	\$25,000	
▪ Infield	\$10,000	
▪ Turf	\$10,000	
▪ Irrigation	\$10,000	
▪ Fencing/Dugouts/Pads	\$30,000	
▪ Lighting	\$75,000	
▪ Bleachers/Pads	\$5,000	
▪ Access	\$7,500	
▪ Planting	\$15,000	
▪ Scoreboard	\$3,000	

- **Softball Field – 300' Field:** **\$272,500 + 15% = \$313,500**
 - Clearing \$22,000
 - Grading \$75,000
 - Fine Grading \$25,000
 - Infield \$10,000
 - Turf \$10,000
 - Irrigation \$10,000
 - Fencing/Dugouts/Pads \$30,000
 - Lighting \$60,000
 - Bleachers/Pads \$5,000
 - Access \$7,500
 - Planting \$15,000
 - Scoreboard \$3,000

- **Soccer Field** **\$204,000 + 15% = \$235,000**
(Large Rectangular Field: 150 x 350)
 - Clearing \$11,000
 - Grading \$50,000
 - Fine Grading \$20,000
 - Turf \$15,000
 - Irrigation \$12,000
 - Fencing \$10,000
 - Lighting \$60,000
 - Bleachers/Pads \$5,000
 - Access \$7,500
 - Planting \$10,000
 - Goals \$3,500

- **Tennis Courts (Unit of Two):** **\$80,000 + 15% = \$92,000**
 - Clearing \$2,500
 - Grading \$3,500
 - Courts (2) \$50,000
 - Lighting \$12,000
 - Access \$3,000
 - Planting \$5,000
 - Drainage \$4,000

- **Basketball Court – 50' x 85' (4250 SF):** **\$34,750 + 15% = \$40,000**
 - Concrete @ \$5/SF \$21,250
 - Goals (2) \$3,000
 - Striping \$500
 - Clearing \$1,000
 - Grading \$2,000
 - Access \$2,000
 - Benches \$1,000
 - Fencing \$1,500
 - Drainage \$1,500
 - Planting \$1,000

▪ Volleyball Court:			\$11,000 + 15% = \$12,650
▪ Clearing	\$2,000		
▪ Grading	\$2,000		
▪ Nets/Posts	\$1,000		
▪ Sand	\$2,000		
▪ Subdrainage	\$3,000		
▪ Access	\$1,000		
▪ Skate Court – 120 x 200 (24,000 SF):			\$67,500 + 15% = \$77,500
▪ Paving/Coating @ \$15/SY (2,666 SY)	\$40,000		
▪ Fencing	\$10,000		
▪ Grading	\$7,500		
▪ Clearing	\$3,000		
▪ Benches	\$1,000		
▪ Access	\$3,000		
▪ Planting	\$3,000		
▪ Swimming Pool - Indoor:			\$2,000,000
▪ Water Recreation (150 ac.):			\$1,500,000
▪ Boats (All Types): Each			\$1,000
▪ Horseshoe Pits (1 Set):			\$2,000 + 15% = \$2,300
▪ Walking Trails – 1 Mile (10' wide):			\$123,000 + 15% = \$141,500
▪ Clearing	\$15,000		
▪ Grading	\$20,000		
▪ Paving (5867 SY @ \$15/SY)	\$88,000		
▪ Disc Golf:			\$11,000 + 15% = \$12,650
▪ Equipment	\$6,000		
▪ Light Clearing	\$5,000		
▪ Unprogrammed Open Lawn – 1-5 Acres:			\$10,000 + 15% = \$11,500 Minimum \$42,000 + 15% = \$48,000 Maximum
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
▪ Clearing	\$5,500	\$27,500	
▪ Shaping	\$2,000	\$6,000	
▪ Turf	\$1,500	\$7,500	
▪ Access	\$1,000	\$1,000	
▪ Unprogrammed Open Lawn – 6-15 Acres:			\$55,000 + 15% = \$63,000 Minimum \$136,000 + 15% = \$156,500 Maximum
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
▪ Clearing	\$33,000	\$82,500	
▪ Shaping	\$12,000	\$30,000	
▪ Turf	\$9,000	\$22,500	
▪ Access	\$1,000	\$1,000	

Neighborhood Park – Level A

1 Restroom	\$141,000.00
1 16x32 Shelter	40,700.00
6 Tables	4,500.00
1 Volleyball Court	12,650.00
1 Trail < mile (.35 mile)	49,500.00
1 Small Lawn Area	11,500.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
1 Horseshoes	2,300.00
1 Parking Unit	48,500.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>43,000.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$485,650.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>109,350.00</u>
Total:	\$595,000.00

Neighborhood Park – Level B

1 Neighborhood Center	\$388,000.00
1 16x32 Shelter	40,700.00
6 Tables	4,500.00
1 Soccer Field	235,000.00
1 Basketball Court	40,000.00
1 Volleyball Court	12,650.00
1 Trail < mile (.5 mile)	70,750.00
1 Small Lawn Area	24,000.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
1 Horseshoes	2,300.00
1 Parking Unit	48,500.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>72,500.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$1,070,900.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>241,000.00</u>
Total:	\$1,311,900.00

Neighborhood Park – Level C

1 Neighborhood Center	\$388,000.00
1 16x32 Shelter	40,700.00
8 Tables	6,000.00
1 Softball Field	313,500.00
1 Soccer Field	235,000.00
1 Tennis Court Unit	92,000.00
1 Basketball Court	40,000.00
1 Volleyball Court	12,650.00
1 Skate Court	77,500.00
1 Trail < mile (.5 mile)	70,750.00
1 Small Lawn Area	24,000.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
1 Horseshoes	2,300.00
1 Parking Unit	48,500.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>90,500.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$1,573,400.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>354,000.00</u>
Total:	\$1,927,400.00

Community Park – Level A

1 Neighborhood Center	\$388,000.00
1 16x32 Shelter	40,700.00
20 Tables	15,000.00
1 Stage (Type 1)	85,500.00
2 Softball Fields	627,000.00
1 Soccer Field	235,000.00
2 Tennis Court Units	184,000.00
2 Basketball Courts	80,000.00
1 Volleyball Court	12,650.00
1 Trail (1 mile)	141,500.00
1 Large Lawn Area	63,000.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
1 Horseshoes	2,300.00
8 Parking Units	388,000.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>245,000.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$2,639,650.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>593,950.00</u>
Total:	\$3,233,600.00

Community Park – High Development Potential

1 Community Center	\$3,050,000.00
1 Restroom	141,000.00
1 40x60 Shelter	162,500.00
30 Tables	22,500.00
1 Stage (Type 1)	85,500.00
1 Baseball Field	330,650.00
2 Softball Fields	627,000.00
1 Soccer Field	235,000.00
2 Tennis Court Units	184,000.00
2 Basketball Courts	80,000.00
2 Volleyball Courts	25,300.00
1 Skate Court	77,500.00
1 Trail (1 mile)	141,500.00
1 Large Lawn Area	156,500.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
1 Horseshoes	2,300.00
1 Disc Golf	12,650.00
1 Pet Exercise Area	60,000.00
10 Parking Units	485,000.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>245,000.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$6,255,900.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>1,407,600.00</u>
Total:	\$7,363,400.00

Metro Park

1 Community Center	\$3,050,000.00
1 Restroom	141,000.00
2 16x32 Shelters	81,400.00
1 40x60 Shelter	162,500.00
45 Tables	33,750.00
1 Stage (type 2)	267,500.00
2 Baseball Fields	661,300.00
2 Softball Fields	627,000.00
2 Soccer Fields	470,000.00
2 Basketball Courts	80,000.00
2 Volleyball Courts	25,300.00
1 Water Recreation < 50 acres	500,000.00
25 Boats	25,000.00
4 Miles of Trail	566,000.00
1 Large Lawn Area	156,500.00
1 Playground	132,000.00
15 Parking Units	727,500.00
Misc. Site Development	<u>415,000.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$8,121,755.00
Fees, Bonds, Contingency 22.5%:	<u>1,827,394.00</u>
Total:	\$9,949,150.00

RALEIGH PARKS PLAN

FINAL DRAFT
NOVEMBER 2003

Appendix F

Background Reports and Inventories:

- Wait lists for City of Raleigh Recreation Programs
- Recreation Division-Program Area Comprehensive Plan Report
- Focus Group Reports
- The Comprehensive Plan vs. the Action Plan
- Sample Language for City Council on the Action Plan and Comprehensive Plan
- Park Classification and Inventory

WAIT LISTS FOR CITY OF RALEIGH RECREATION PROGRAMS

BACKGROUND

Wait lists are maintained only when patron interest exceeds capacity and where registration cannot be modified to accommodate increased interest. Generally, wait lists can be viewed as one indicator of a program's or activity's popularity and overall level of patron satisfaction. However, this same consideration should not be given to the actual number of wait lists maintained or the number of persons appearing on a waitlist. Recreation staff attempt to accommodate greater than usual patron interest whenever possible in a variety of ways in order to avoid placement on a wait list.

Some methods to accommodate patrons include (program and facility listing not all-inclusive):

- Rental of facilities to house additional sessions of a program where in-house space has been maximized. Seek non-traditional facilities in which to offer programming. (*Athletics: East Millbrook Middle School, Broughton Senior High; Summer X-Press: East Millbrook Middle School, West Millbrook Middle School, Wildwood Forest, Faith Lutheran School*)
- Acceptance of additional registration (overbooking) without compromising appropriate staff: client ratios. (*Lake Johnson; summer camps*)
- Directing patrons to similar programming offered elsewhere in the Department that might potentially meet their interest. (*Lake Johnson; Lake Wheeler*)
- Suggesting off-peak scheduling, including alternate time and location, for pre-arranged group programming. (*Nature*)
- Scheduling additional classes for those that routinely fill. (*Lake Wheeler*)
- Creative marketing to select patron groups; i.e., giving priority for registration to high school seniors vs. juniors. (*Youth in Business Day*)
- Accommodating every patron that meets the established deadline (youth and adult) during the registration period. Attempt to accommodate others by prorating fees where space allows a later entry into the program. Establish additional teams of play where space and scheduling allows. (*Athletics: city wide; Tennis: Millbrook Exchange Tennis Center; Optimist Community Center, Green Road Community Center, Millbrook Exchange Community Center, Laurel Hills Community Center, Lake Lynn Community Center, Biltmore Hills Community Center, Method Road Community Center, Carolina Pines Community Center, Walnut Terrace Community Center*)

- Encouraging the mainstreaming of individuals with disabilities, where appropriate, into typical recreation programs. (*Specialized Recreation Services: Chavis Community Center; Millbrook Exchange Community Center; Jaycee Community Center*)
- Extension of facility hours of operation. Make associated adjustments to curriculum when increasing maximum registration. Redesign space to accommodate additional people. (*Sertoma Art Center; Pullen Art Center; Biltmore Hills Community Center; Green Road Community Center; Laurel Hills Community Center; Halifax Community Center; Chavis Community Center; Lake Lynn Community Center*)
- Employment of additional staff.
- Encouraging patrons to indicate second and third choices during registration for summer camp should their first choice be filled. (*System-wide*)

SUMMARY

Wait lists are maintained only on a temporary basis, usually until a citizen can be accommodated by one of the methods mentioned above.

Recreation Division Program Area Comprehensive Plan Report

Following is a broad overview of the primary program areas of the Recreation Division. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Park Plan update, program use should be viewed in the context of the impact on land, facilities, and the overall park and greenway system.

The program areas include:

Adventure

Athletics

Art

Community Centers

Lakes

Nature

Senior Adult

Special Programs

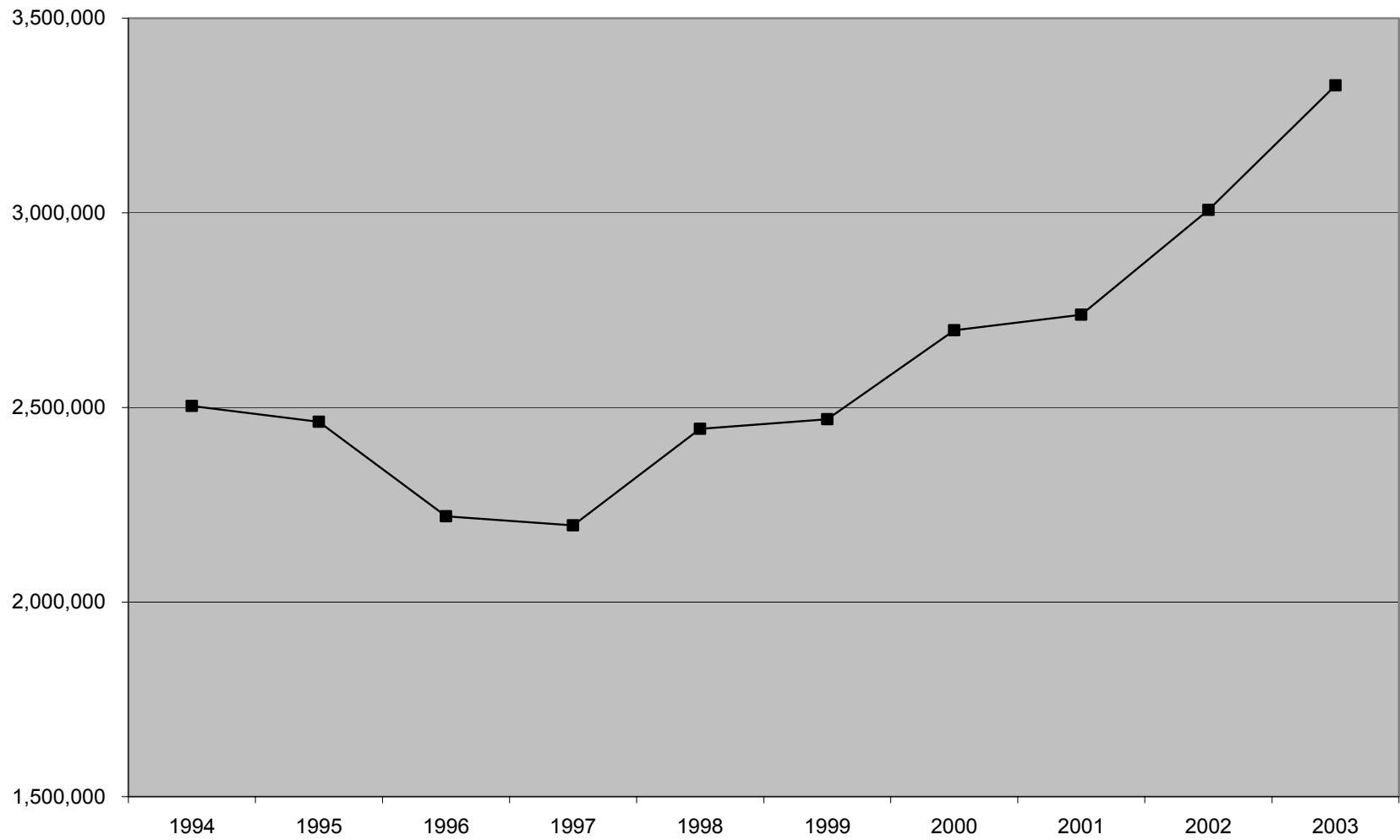
Specialized Recreation

Teens

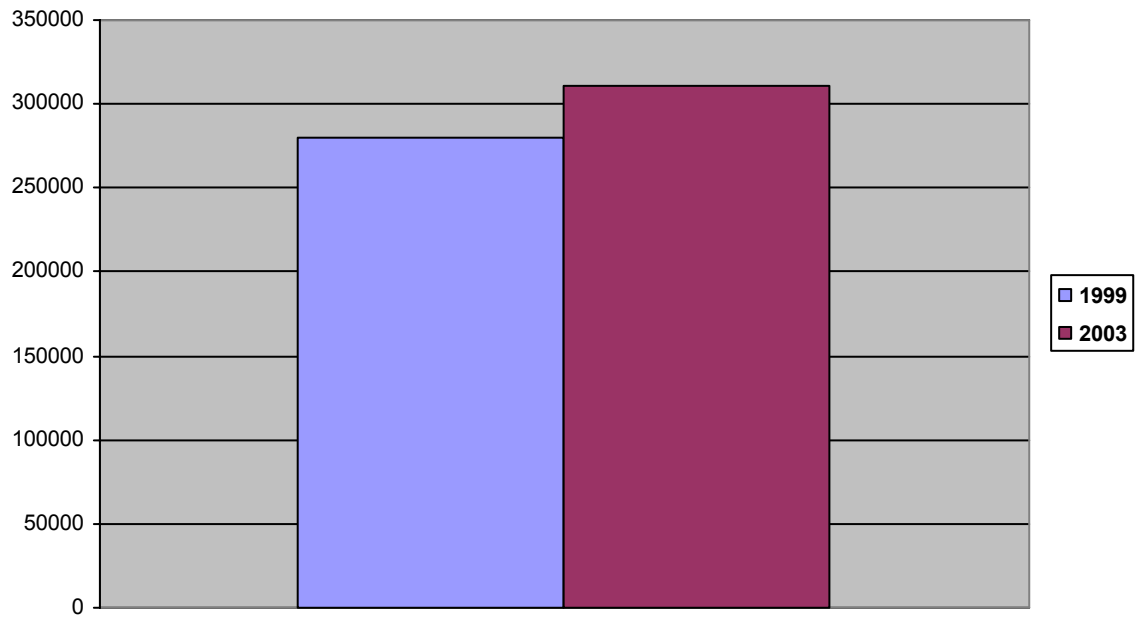
Tennis

For this report, “registrants” refers to the number of people registered for a particular program. “Attendance” reflects how often a program (and facility) is used.

Annual Parks and Recreation Facility/Program Attendance 1994 - 2003

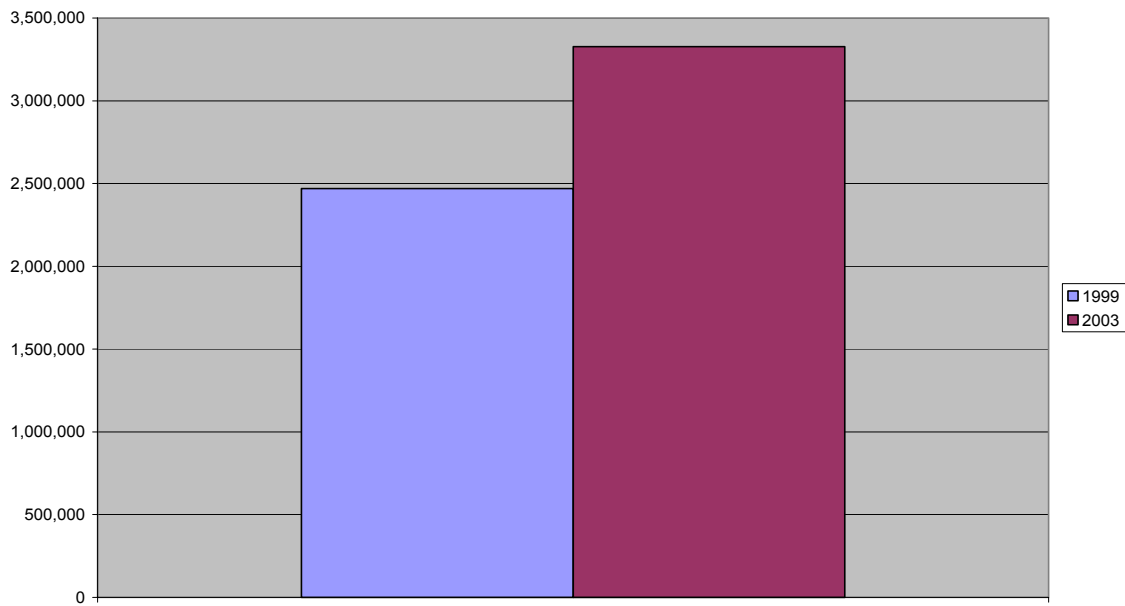


City of Raleigh Population 1999 and 2003



11% Growth in Population 1999 - 2003

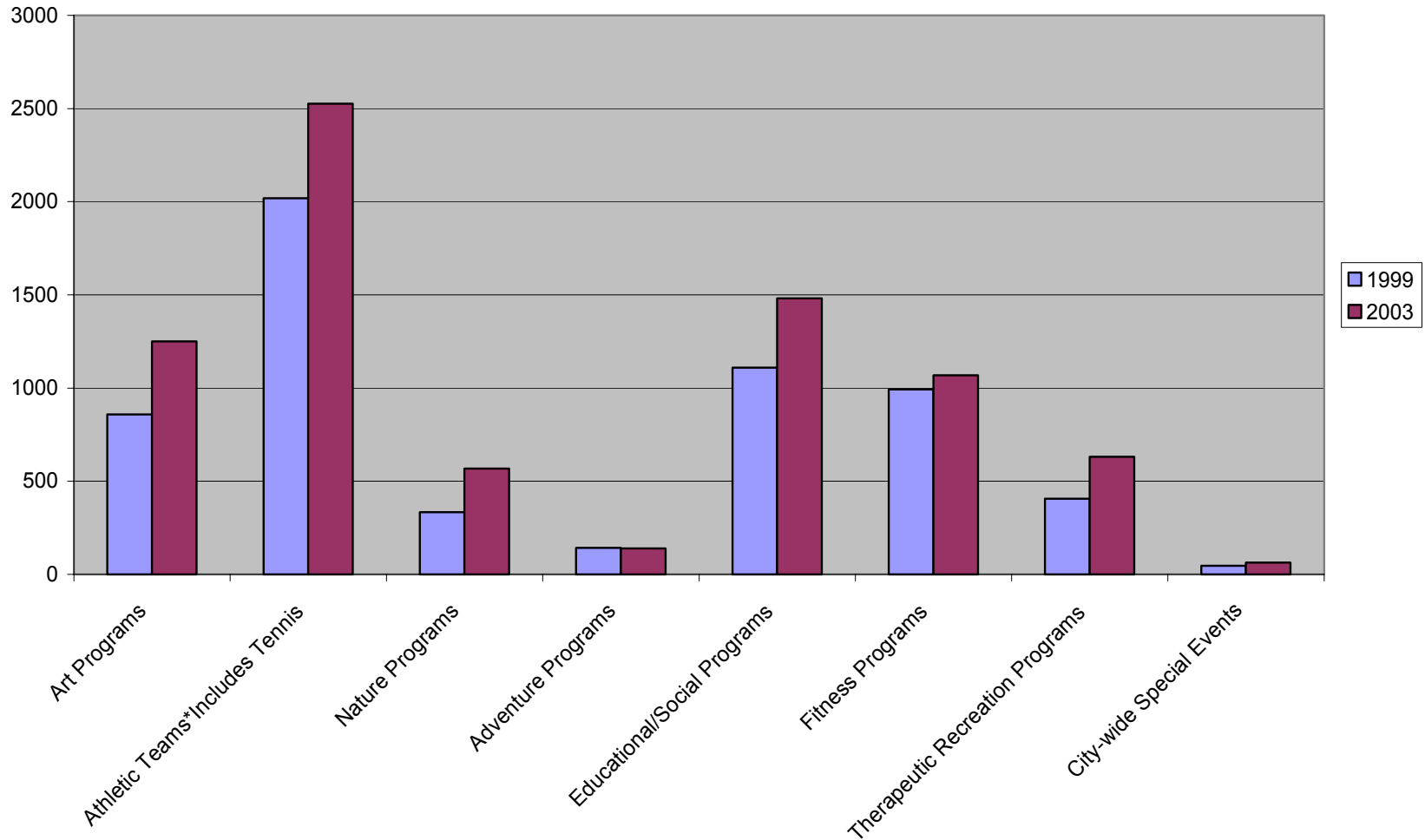
Recreation Total Facility/Program Attendance 1999 and 2003



Total Facility/Program Attendance

34.7% Growth in Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department Attendance 1999 - 2003

**Recreation Program Categories for Multiple Ages and Facilities
1999 and 2003**



Athletic Program

1) Program Description

The Athletic Program currently registers and schedules league practice and competition for both adults and youth. For adults, Athletics offers basketball teams, softball teams, and co-ed recreational volleyball teams. For youth, programs such as slow and fast-pitch girl's softball teams, basketball teams, baseball teams, football teams, in-line hockey teams and golf camps are offered. These programs are conducted in Parks and Recreation facilities throughout the city. Traditional facilities including ball fields, tennis courts, gymnasiums, open spaces and various non-traditional facilities such as BMX racing tracks, in-line hockey rinks, frisbee disc golf courses, etc. are utilized in the delivery of organized and free play athletic activities. Athletics strives to provide the public with the most diversified, organized and well-run activities available.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 - 2003

		1 st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		23	15	17	25	80
Registrants	Children	1,399	2,795	306	2,537	7,037
	Adults	2,560	1,145	558	3,706	7,969
Total Registrants						15,006
Attendance		92,360	59,350	61,384	145,792	358,886

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	92%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

In the past five years athletic programs attendance has increased 30%. This past year there has been an overall increase in registration by 8%. Youth Basketball (boys and girls) has increased by 15% for individuals and teams. These numbers and the trends listed below illustrate the need for facilities to accommodate growth in athletic programs. Additional open space, ball fields and gymnasiums are required to accommodate basketball, softball, lacrosse, football, frisbee disc, soccer and free play. Future trends for athletic programs include:

- Walnut Creek Softball Complex – larger tournaments and additional tournaments for youth.
- Youth Basketball – Lake Lynn, Millbrook, and Green Road Community Centers report tremendous growth in participation.
- Youth Lacrosse – first year (boys, grade 3rd – 8th) attracted 120 registrants. Team registration is expected to double next year.
- Youth Football – Jaycee, Millbrook, Green Road, and Lake Lynn Community Centers continue to attract growing participants and teams.
- Multipurpose fields are needed for new programs including tackle football, lacrosse, flag football and free play.
- Increase in demand of outdoor space from outside groups, especially soccer by established leagues and newer Latino organizations.
- Increase in demand for non-traditional sports such as lacrosse, inline hockey, ultimate Frisbee, cheerleading, etc.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	276,805
Attendance	2002-2003	358,886

Nature Program

1) Program Description

The Nature Program has a wide variety of environmental education programs and has been expanding in the past three years. Group Nature Programs accounts for the majority of this area of programming. These are offered at Durant Nature Park, Laurel Hills Park and Community Center, Lake Wheeler, Lake Johnson, and Shelley Lake. Other programs are advertised for families and individuals in the same information areas through the Leisure Ledger. The majority of these programs are offered at Durant Nature Park, with others at Brookhaven Nature Park, Millbrook Exchange Community Center, and Eastgate Community Center. These programs offer interpretation of ecosystems, animals, trees, weather, etc. Interdepartmental work is also done with different special programs to try and reach every citizen's needs.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		54	66	40	245	405
Registrants	Children	790	1,198	876	4,296	7,160
	Adult	124	140	386	538	1,188
Total Registrants						8,348
Attendance		7,959	5,850	6,344	13,500	33,653

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluation 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	100%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Since 1999, nature programs have doubled in attendance, as well as the number of individual programs offered. Program growth has produced new concepts and utilized new areas for nature programs. Programs are now offered in community centers, schools and other areas for group convenience. Growth trends in nature programs include:

- Growth in the Science Afield programs (16 different study areas) for school and scout groups.
 - 24% nature programs offered in '02-'03 were Science Afield group programs focusing on "Adventure in Aquatic Life".
- Increase in programs with more subject diversity.
- Increase in collaboration with other Park and Recreation program areas including: Arts, Afterschool, Summer X-press, Teens, Adventure, Specialized Recreation Services, ESL, and Community Centers.
- New opportunities as greenway corridors and trails are established, bringing more opportunity for viewing wildlife.
- More access to larger landholdings, such as State properties (Umstead, Falls Lake) and joint Wake County initiatives expand opportunities to experience nature.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	7,143
Attendance	2002-2003	33,653

Adventure Program

1) Program Description

The Adventure Program has been providing enjoyable adventure experiences that embrace experiential learning since it started in 1984. It offers a wide base of adventure programs to citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding community. Some of these programs include kayaking, canoeing, rock climbing, camping, skiing, mountain biking and summer trips and camps. These programs take registrants all over the state for different skill level experiences while Optimist pool and the Neuse River serve as local sites for kayaking. Local campsites are used for camping and mountain biking is done on trails all over the Triangle.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 - 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		16	18	33	24	91
Registrants	Children	26	51	16	44	137
	Adults	25	881	557	123	1,586
Total Registrants						1,723
Attendance		500	932	573	579	2,584

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluation 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	97%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

According to the 2002 participation study conducted by the Outdoor Industry Association, virtually every outdoor recreation sport has experienced significant growth. The southeast in particular has a higher than average boater (canoe and kayaker) population. Indications confirm that these activities are not “fads” and that growth will continue. These projections are based on market research, trends in other Park and Recreation Departments, private industry, public support and interest. Future trends in Adventure Programming in Raleigh and mirrored by other North Carolina cities include:

- Increased support for whitewater parks, climbing walls, challenge and ropes courses.
- P & R bond, monies have been identified for a whitewater park at Falls Dam and a possible Adventure Facility at Forest Ridge Park.
- Growth in kayaking, climbing, mountain biking and team building offerings.
- Increased participation and advocacy for cycling and mountain biking, including volunteer efforts to establish relationships with land managers and build trails.
- Interests in programs not currently offered such as spelunking and scuba diving.

Senior Adult Program

1) Program Description

The Senior Adult Program provides a structured opportunity for older adults to remain physically active and get involved in the community. By offering educational and social programs, it caters to a diverse group of seniors. The most popular programs are one-day and overnight trips with about 15-18 in state and 5-8 out of state trips per year; interaction through 48 local senior clubs that meet at community centers and churches with additional programs at the Carriage House, Glenwood Towers and Parkview Manor Apts.; athletic programs at gymnasiums and tennis courts; and many other programs that utilize the city's greenways and community centers. Senior programs also hosts the annual Wake County Senior Games each fall where citizens compete in about 10 different events.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 - 2003

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered	79	84	81	84	328
Registrants	3,206	3,776	4,218	3,419	14,619
Attendance	11,981	12,961	13,095	10,317	48,354

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	100%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Recent evaluations, trends and statistics from the Department's Senior Adult Program show that customers continue to seek a wide variety of leisure opportunities. We continue to move away from "labeling" programs for seniors only and towards "ability-based" programming. The scope and variety of offerings with emphasis on quality and personal service to our clients is central to the success of this program. Future trends for senior adults include:

- Attract the "younger" senior adult market (ages 50-60) that may still be employed full-time or have reservations about participating in "seniors" programs.
- Partner with Corporate Leisure Services to attract pre-retirees at the employer level to offer educational and outreach programs.
- Travel continues to be a strong component of the program, and future growth in this area is anticipated. In recent years the travel component has grown from 10 trips to 26 trips a year.
- The Senior Adult Club network continues to expand in members and locations. Special emphasis on growth in northwest sections of the city due to growth and demand for programs.
- More retirees locate to North Carolina due to its moderate climate with distinct seasons. The continued development of assisted living facilities in Raleigh offers a unique opportunity to attract senior adult participants.
- The successful Capital Area Greenway will continue to be an attractive feature for adults walking for fitness, nature experience, and social interaction.

Teen Program

1) Program Description

The Teen Program is a program that offers a variety of organizations and events to get teenagers involved in their community; prepare for their future and have fun doing it. The three biggest programs offered are the Raleigh Youth Council, Youth in Business Day and the 13 different summer camps that are offered for teens. Summer camps vary from Teen X-treme camps, Student Police and Fire Academy camps, Survivor camps, etc. Some of the special one time events offered each year are Domino Day, Student Government Day and Friday Night Madness. The majority of programs are offered at Community Centers throughout the city.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered	10	13	19	49	81
Registrants	1,366	386	483	1,652	3,887
Attendance	6,798	598	502	19,691	27,589

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicator

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	83%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Teen programs have grown tremendously over the past five years giving teens places to socialize and providing opportunities to get involved in the community. Since 1999 there has been a 150% increase in attendance in Teen programs, a 78% increase in participants and a 37% increase in programs offered. Youth mapping surveys targeting the teen population is vital in determining future trends. Teenagers tend to be more involved in fads, not trends. Targeting high school newspapers and the marketing of teen programs is necessary to get a better understanding of what the teens want verses what their parents may want. Future trends for teens include:

- Offer more youth activities in community centers city-wide, similar to those that meet at Laurel Hills Community Center.
- Anticipated growth in Middle School programs for younger teens.
- Utilize youth mapping to show specific interests that teens have and develop new program offerings.
- Continued growth in the existing 13 summer camps offered each summer. These camps operate at capacity.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	11,052
Attendance	2002-2003	27,589

Specialized Recreation Program

1) Program Description

Specialized Recreation Services provide quality recreational programs for the citizens of Raleigh with a wide variety of disabilities. They provide therapeutic recreation programs, leisure education, aquatics, sports programs and day camps to participants with developmental disabilities through the Special Populations Program. Visually impaired patrons are served through our Visually Impaired Programs as well as hearing impaired patrons through Deaf and Hard of Hearing Programs with a wide variety of recreation. Specialized Recreation Services makes use of gymnasiums, open spaces, aquatic centers, greenways and community centers for clubs, cooking, computers, etc.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		182	107	138	204	631
Registrants	Children	230	682	178	681	1,771
	Adults	780	1,040	1,043	948	3,811
	Seniors	99	264	165	167	695
Total Registrants						6,277
Attendance		2,509	3,841	4,822	3,409	14,581

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	93%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Current services focus on enabling physically and mentally challenged participants to develop recreational skills essential to a wholesome leisure lifestyle. In the past five years Specialized Recreation programs have experienced a 49% increase in attendance, a 33% increase in registrants and a 17% increase in programs offered. These statistics alone support the continued need for special services (segregated programming for developmental disabilities). We continue to experience an increase in the number of requests for mainstream inclusion in our regular programs by patrons with autism. Future trends include:

- Mainstreaming to include more mentally and physically challenged youth and adults in general recreation activities and events. In 2002, 7 children were placed in regular camps for the summer. In 2003, 37 children were placed in regular camps for the summer.
- Camp Friendly, located at Durant Nature Park, operates at full capacity every summer. There are no other leisure offerings for campers who require segregated programming.
- Programs consistently achieve maximum registration for most annual offerings.
- Wake County has a high concentration of residents with autism whose need for leisure service is not being met.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	9,757
Attendance	2002-2003	14,581

Tennis Program

1) Program Description

The Tennis Program operates 112 tennis courts that are located at 25 sites throughout the City of Raleigh. The flagship facility is Millbrook Exchange Tennis Center with 23 hard surface tennis courts and lights. Lake Lynn is also home to many programs and organized classes. Organized activities are offered for all age and ability levels. Instructional programs are available from the introductory level to advanced workout programs and organized play is offered for all ability levels in the form of leagues, challenge ladders, and tournaments.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		21	11	11	17	60
Registrants	Children	615	633	372	1,135	2,755
	Adults	2,593	320	2,161	965	6,039
	Seniors	401	75	90	90	656
Total Registrants						9,450
Attendance		30,991	19,180	14,689	33,256	98,116

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicator

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	99%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

The Tennis Program continues to grow. In the past two years tennis programs have increased by 20% in attendance and 32% in registration numbers. These numbers do not include countless users who independently utilize the city's 112 tennis courts. National trends show that league play will expand with the most dramatic increases being in junior league tennis. The numbers of players participating in challenge ladder play increases each year. The following increases are predicted for individual participation.

	Present	10 years	25 years
Adult League Play	4,361	10,000+	20,000+
Youth League Play	1,493	5,000+	15,000+
Ladder Play	1,140	2,500+	5,000+

- The City of Raleigh has been able to offer tennis experiences to typically underserved youth with the help of partnering by national tennis advocacy groups.
- The expected increase in league play considers that the growth experienced is in regional "tennis centers" across the City.

Growth Indicator from 2001-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	2000-2001	82,060
Attendance	2002-2003	98,116

Lakes

1) Program Description

Lake Wheeler Park consists of 650 acres of lake and 150 acres of park and land buffer while Lake Johnson Park consists of 150 acres of lake and 400 acres of park and land buffer. Both lake recreation parks recently acquired waterfront program centers that contain the park office, concession stand, restroom building, classroom, and a deck overlooking the lake. Through these offices many water based recreation services are offered such as fishing, evening waterfront concerts, water/nature-based educational programming and picnic shelters for large group or family picnicking.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		41	27	29	29	126
Registrants	Children	227	47	23	44	341
	Adults	515	89	36	96	736
	Seniors	43	18	55	14	130
Total Registrants						1,207
Attendance		76,500	28,575	24,500	189,500	319,075

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicator

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	99%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

The lakes will always see fishermen and boaters frequent the park. These numbers have always and should continue to stay constant. Other future trends are:

- A trend of personal fitness will continue to grow and efforts should be placed on these program areas (including self propelled water craft and trails associated with the Lakes).
- Trail maintenance and possibly adoption by local groups to maintain unpaved sections might be required due to increased use.
- Other trends indicate an opportunity for more specialized programs such as Survival Camp and Adventure camps for pre-teens, Pet Programs, ESL, and Special Population Programs to be offered at the lakes.
- An increased emphasis on water supply, quality and storm water management will necessitate a higher level of stewardship for the lakes and surrounding land holdings.

Growth Indicator from 2001-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	2000-2001	108,170
Attendance	2002-2003	319,075

Art Program

1) Program Description

Arts programming is offered to create, promote, develop and maintain cultural recreation opportunities for citizens of all ages and abilities. The Arts program provides an array of services to the community. These programs take place in the two art facilities, Sertoma and Pullen Arts, as well as in many Parks and Recreation community centers. Pullen Arts Center is uniquely equipped and have specialized studios in jewelry making, weaving, glass arts and printmaking. Programs include drawing and painting, pottery classes, exercise and fitness, mat cutting, photography, special interests and art shows.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		164	159	258	226	807
Registrants	Children	475	847	518	652	2,492
	Adults	695	1,274	1,760	1,215	4,944
Total Registrants						7,436
Attendance		13,208	16,758	16,876	16,499	63,341

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicator

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	99%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Demand continues to increase for adult continuing education programs in the visual and performing arts. Our particular strengths in this area are the quality of instruction offered and our well equipped and specialized studios located in Pullen and Sertoma Art Centers. In the past five years Pullen Art Center has shown a 76% increase in attendance, a 161% increase in registrants, and a 132% increase in programs offered. Sertoma Art Center has seen a 79% increase in registrants and a 17% increase in the amount of programs offered. These statistical values provide the base for these future trends to grow on.

- To meet the demands of the areas growing population, dedicated arts programming needs to be planned and placed in areas of the City that correspond to predicted concentrated growth.
- Anticipated increase in demand for annual arts and craft fairs and possibly for more events.
- Increase in both centers' educational programs, summer camps and workshops based on the increase in the past two years.
- Is important for Raleigh Parks and Recreation's Arts Program to strategically market to new and existing area residents while maintaining its offerings and continuing to prominently publicize its full range of services to current residents.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	58,110
Attendance	2002-2003	63,341

Special Programs

1) Program Description

The Special Programs area of the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department include:

- Corporate Leisure Services (CLS) program is an integrated package of professional recreation services available to area businesses and provides professional event planning for a variety of corporate needs.
- Summer X-press Camps are 10 week programs for 6 to 11 year olds that contain curriculum based programming, field trips, intramural programs and other recreational offerings. These camps are designed to promote good character development in children.
- Eighteen computer labs located in community centers throughout the city offer computer classes ranging from basic computer skills to advanced classes on web design. These labs are also used to enhance afterschool programs.
- Afterschool programs for grades K-8 are offered at selected community centers. Afterschool programs offer a variety of curriculum-based activities including music, art, computer education, sports, fitness, literacy, reading and homework assistance.

2) Participation

Summer X-press Participation for 2003

Programs Offered	140
Registrants	2,900
Attendance	113,100

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicators

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	92%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

Corporate Leisure Services – this area continues to grow by providing company picnics (64%), customized social events (24%) and teambuilding activities (12%). There has been a shift back to “field days” or traditional games that promote a wholesome atmosphere. The majority of these events are held at Lake Wheeler and Pullen Park. Future trends include new programs and activities determined by client demand.

Summer X-press Camps – waitlists are common for these camps each summer. Three schools are rented in North Raleigh to accommodate participation but there are still waitlists. Summer X-press programs achieve full registration each summer and continue to grow every year.

Growth Indicator for Summer X-press from 1999 – 2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	78,200
Attendance	2002-2003	113,100

Computer Labs – Programs that are offered at the eighteen community centers consistently reach full registration for classes. As technology advances so will demand for programs.

Afterschool Programs – community centers that operate these programs are very successful and routinely achieve maximum registration. Transportation is the primary obstacle to full participation in Afterschool Programs.

Community Centers

1) Brief Program Area Description

The Department operates 19 staffed community centers throughout the City. These facilities offer diverse leisure programs, activities and special events for residents of all ages and abilities. Some of these activities include: organized athletics for youth and adults, visual and performing arts programs, classes in self-defense, exercise classes, weight training, summer day camps, clubs for teenagers and a variety of educational programs like cooking and computer classes.

2) Participation

Participation for 2002 – 2003

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Programs Offered		948	1,270	1,330	1152	4,700
Registrants	Children	17,494	8,319	10,144	8,905	44,862
	Adults	6,455	2,070	3,441	2,750	14,716
	Seniors	2,802	1,468	1,610	1,838	7,718
Total Registrants						67,296
Attendance		271,770	261,242	329,436	373,349	1,235,797

3) Customer Satisfaction Indicator

After each program offered by the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, a standardized parent/participant program evaluation form is distributed to participants. The program is based on a 1 to 10 overall evaluation scale with 10 being completely satisfied and 1 being not satisfied. All satisfaction percentages are based on the comparison of (10-7) being a satisfied customer and (6-1) being an unsatisfied customer. Quarterly reports show areas of concerns so they may be addressed. These quarterly reports are also part of the City Manager's Performance Measure Program.

Participation Evaluations 2002-2003

Percent Satisfied	94%
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4) Future Trends and Support for Trends

North

Optimist – Full registration in School's Out Programs, Youth and Adult Athletics, Cheerleading, Self-defense, and noticeable growth in the Summer Basketball Program. Trends include an increase of Seniors and Preschool Programs.

Millbrook Exchange – Educational Programs, Summer X-press, Preschool Camps, Afterschool, Senior Citizen Programs and Youth and Adult Athletic Programs continue to fill and get strong evaluations. Popular location for Adult Open Basketball Play and City-wide Special Events.

Northeast

Green Road – Full registration in Preschool classes, School's Out Programs, and After School Programs. Continued growth with the largest City Youth Athletics Programs. Future trends include Fitness classes and one time Adult Educational Workshops.

East

Lions – High and full registration in Tae Kwan Do, Weight Room, Football, Basketball, Dance Classes, Senior Programs and Summer X-press Programs. All programs are growing with concentrated growth in Football and Summer X-press Programs. In the future there will be an increase in Exercise/Health Programs and Children Athletics Programs.

Southeast

Worthdale – Full registration in Tae Kwon Do, Adult and Youth Choir, KinderSoccer Saturdays and Community Fun Day. Projected increase in basketball and baseball for all ages and After School program registration.

Biltmore Hills – Full registration and continued growth in Tae Kwon Do, Youth Football and Basketball Leagues. Increased participation in year round pre-athletic season camps. Future trends consist of more preschool, female and possibly co-ed programs.

Ralph Campbell – Successful registration in Youth Programs, Senior Adult Programs and center based Special Events. Future trends indicate a need for ESL programming.

Southwest

Method – Successful participation in ESL programs, special events, Summer X-Press Camp and the Afterschool program. Recent growth in Senior Adult and year round Youth Athletics.

Carolina Pines – Successful registration in Adult Fitness, Preschool Sport Programs, Youth Fitness and Athletics, Senior Adult programs, Afterschool and Summer X-Press Camp. Successful participation in center based special events. Growth in area indicates future programming with Teens.

Central

Walnut Terrace – Full registration in Afterschool and the Summer X-press Camp, Senior Citizens Programs, Center Based Special Events, and Youth and Adult Ceramics classes.

Roberts – Full registration in Men's, Women's and Youth Basketball, Senior Adult Programs and city-wide Adult Volleyball Leagues. Growth expected in Afterschool, Senior Adult Health Programs and Preschool Programs.

Chavis – Successful Summer X-Press Camp, Afterschool program, Youth Dance programs, Youth Basketball and Football, Preschool and Cheerleading. Future trends indicate additional programming for teens and senior adult.

Tarboro Road – Successful registration and continued growth in Youth Dance, Preschool, Youth Basketball, Afterschool and Senior Programs.

Halifax – Full registration in Summer X-press Camp, Youth Football, Weight Room Club and Adult Basketball Programs and Preschool Fitness classes with Hope Elementary School. Future trends indicate increased teen participation.

University

Pullen – Full registration in Health, Fitness, Senior Adult and Karate Programs. Continued growth anticipated in all of these including family programming.

Jaycee – Youth Athletics continue to register to full capacity, Senior Adult participation increasing, and Afterschool and Summer X-press Camps full all the time. Projected future trends include programming in Educational/Computer Programs, Health/Fitness Programs and a re-emergence of Martial Arts Programs.

Northwest

Laurel Hills – Full registration in Summer X-Press Camp, Preschool Specialty Camps, Preschool Fitness and Art classes, Youth Athletics, Teacher Workday Programs, Senior Adult Health/Fitness and Social Programs, and Adult Athletics. Projected future trends include an increase in the number and diversity of Preschool Programs.

Lake Lynn – Full registration in Day-park Camp, Summer X-Press Camp, Soccer Skills Workshop, Tae Kwon Do, Karate, Tiny Tot Sports Camps, Youth Basketball and Baseball, Parent/Tot Gymnastics, Afterschool and Pre-sports Programs. All these program areas continue to grow with a focus on Preschool Programs for the future.

Growth Indicator from 1999-2003

	Year	Total
Attendance	1998-1999	979,281
Attendance	2002-2003	1,235,797

FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

Over the last seven years Raleigh Parks and Recreation has instituted a program of self-evaluation using focus groups. The primary objectives of the focus group project are:

- 1. What do people do in their leisure time?**
- 2. How do these people find out about leisure opportunities?**
- 3. How does the customer service rate at the facilities?**
- 4. How do the aesthetics of the facility affect their participation and satisfaction?**
- 5. How do the programs offered at the facilities rate?**

The groups are selected from participant lists at the various programs or facilities being evaluated. Individuals are identified by mathematical random selection and invited to participate. In some cases two different groups are used for one program or facility: actual participants (typically adults) and parents of (youth) participants. Size of the groups range from three to fourteen, and the resulting report indicates the age, race, and gender diversity of the group that chooses to participate. The entire process is conducted by the Program Development and Marketing Division of the Department. Results are shared with the staff of the program being evaluated and supervisory staff, and an action plan is developed to address issues identified in the process.

The vast majority of input received in this process relates directly to programs that are conducted in various facilities and the staff responsible for the program. Since the Comprehensive Park Plan is concerned primarily with facilities, some interpretation of the reported results is necessary. There are specific references to facilities, and these comments are generalized in this report.

Summary

General comments indicated that citizens include a wide variety of leisure pursuits in their daily lives in addition to those activities and programs offered by the City of Raleigh. This includes other sports pursuits (such as soccer leagues and school teams), private art and music lessons, youth groups (Scouts, church organizations), etc.

Citizens find information on Department programs through the Leisure Ledger, special program brochures (such as the two Art Centers) and directly from Community Center staff. Newspaper advertisement of programs did not appear very effective.

All focus group members or their families had experience with Department programs, and generally spoke very highly of the programs, facilities, and staff. There were suggestions for improvement, ranging from better communication skills to cleanliness of

specific facilities. Some participants wondered why particular programs were not offered at the facility closest to them, which forced them to drive to another Community Center or make other program choices. Transportation is a factor in being able to take advantage of some programs. The factors included having to drive too far to take advantage of desired programs within their available timeframe, and having limited personal transportation.

When asked about the aesthetics of a facility, the reaction was mixed. Most patrons felt that as long as a facility was clean and functional, the quality of the program and staff was much more important to them. Some patrons commented that specific buildings needed more attention, either in daily cleaning or long term remodeling. There is general consensus that adequate outdoor lighting is very important to the sense of security citizens desire when using public facilities after dark.

Overall the programs and facilities seemed to rate very high with focus group participants. Some art center patrons felt more advanced opportunities were needed in specific crafts. Others, especially sports and camp participants, felt that the opportunity to experience basic levels of activities was very important to introduce them, or their children to a wide range of activities.

Staff also interviewed two volunteer community leaders at the suggestion of City Council in an attempt to identify unmet needs of underserved or non-participating citizens.

Two factors appeared consistent challenges when trying to encourage participation in programs: Promoting the program and transportation. Communicating the opportunity for a new or one-time program was a challenge. One interviewee reported using the following tactics to increase participation in their programs (conducted in rented space in a Center):

Going door to door; placing fliers in the Center, street corners, etc.; using a portable public address device just prior to the program start; and encouraging participants to bring a friend to the next event.

Another program supporter used personal and business vehicles to supply transportation for a sports program. Grant funds supplemented Department funds and offset registration fees for moderate uniforms, trophies, etc.

A common theme to both community leaders was the difficulty in getting adult volunteers to assist in the youth efforts. This resulted in some programs ending, and contributed to burnout of those that did volunteer.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN VS. ACTION PLAN

BACKGROUND

Several comments have related to the Update of the Parks, Recreation and Greenways element of the Comprehensive Plan (the “Park Plan”) and its ability to translate the concepts, policy statements, and recommendations into action. To reiterate from Chapter 1, Introduction of the Raleigh Comprehensive Plan, the role of the Plan is to serve as:

- A long-range policy statement meant to guide decision making, not contain the decisions themselves,
- Primarily concerned with physical development and those City actions which can be reasonably expected to influence development.

The City Comprehensive Plan serves to:

- Communicate City development policy in a manner which provides guidance for short-range planning, scheduling, ordinance development and budgeting. Other Planning process components such as the Capital Improvement Program (C.I.P), development regulations and the Annual Budget are presented in separate documents and require separate action by the City Council. Specific sites, costs and other details are best handled by short-range planning.
- Provide guidance to the City Council, the City Administration and other City agencies during review and approval of rezoning, subdivisions and site-specific developments.
- Provide a statement of City policy to be used by citizens and private organizations as they prepare plans and respond to matters under consideration by the City government.

STATUS

The current adopted **RALEIGH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN** addresses park, greenway, leisure and open space issues in other sections besides the Park Plan. In particular, Chapter 3-Plan Framework, Part 2 Urban Forms and Policies addresses quite clearly the intent to protect and provide access to Natural Corridors as natural areas (text attached). References to parks, greenways, cultural resources and/or open space for public benefit are found in other sections as well, notably Part 4 Guidelines and Part 5 Urban Design Guidelines, Chapter 4-System Plans, Part 3 Stormwater Management, Part 5 Economic Development, Part 8 Transportation and Part 9 Historic Preservation. In addition, many of the numerous Small Area Plans make specific references to park related facilities and serve as additional guidance when decisions affect these areas.

The **ACTION PLAN** for Parks and Recreation is already in place and functioning. It consists of many components, has multiple influences and opportunities for review and input by the citizens.

The Raleigh Comprehensive Plan is itself a major contributor to what may be considered the City’s “Action Plan”. The City Council, the ultimate decision making body, is not

legally bound by the Comprehensive Plan and must take many other factors into consideration (current economy, site conditions, partnership opportunities, public sentiment, etc.) when deciding the numerous issues that come before it. Following are examples of how the City of Raleigh implements the Park Plan:

- The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) – This is proposed by City Administration on an annual basis, reviewed through a series of public hearings and typically reported on through local media frequently during the spring each year. Several months of preparation, from detailed individual staff requests (i.e. the Adventure Program) to broad considerations of the City’s needs (i.e. downtown office space) are taken into consideration by Administration. Although the approved CIP is for the upcoming fiscal year, budget plans are adopted in five and ten year increments *consistent with the Comprehensive Plan*. Funding for major initiatives is typically spread over the five year CIP.
- The Master Plan process (MP) – While the Comprehensive Plan looks at a broad City-wide and Planning District level, the MP addresses the specific facility development at an individual park. Preceding the MP is a requirement for a System Integration Plan (SIP) that proposes interim management of undeveloped park land, documents existing site conditions and constraints, states any proposed special intent for the park, and establishes the park’s classification *consistent with the Comprehensive Plan*. Both the MP and SIP processes provide considerable opportunity for public notice and involvement.
- Trends – Knowledge of recreation and leisure trends is translated into action primarily by professional recreation staff. Connections with other local, statewide and national organizations offer the opportunity to propose new and/or different programs. Feedback from existing program offerings, citizen requests for new programs and direct comments on facilities and park land provide insight as well. This in turn relates to the type of park facilities needed to support the overall Department program. This type of input is *incorporated into the CIP as part of implementing the Comprehensive Plan*.
- Special Interests – Both staff and the PRGAB receive specific requests from organized groups. This comes in the form of their appeals directly to Council, presentations at Board meetings, interaction with neighborhood and special interest groups through direct contact, referral from other City staff, and various community meetings (master planning, Citizen Advisory Councils, etc.). These requests must be researched and dealt with on a case by case basis to insure *compliance with the Comprehensive Plan*, funding, and equitable use of resources. With adequate approvals, viable initiatives may then be supported through funding or other cooperative measures.
- Opportunity – Although implementation of the Comprehensive Plan takes place through a process of budgeting, program development, marketing, etc. sometimes opportunities present themselves that need to be incorporated into the process.

One example of this is land acquisition. It is commonly accepted that if development pressures result in property being placed on the market, reaction may need to be swift in some cases. Having a long range plan is extremely helpful, but acquiring the land far in advance of when it may actually need to be developed and placed in to service may cause decision makers (ultimately City Council) to purchase property years in advance to insure it will be available. Other examples may relate to program development such as a professional sports team or artistic endeavor that plans a visit or relocates to the area. These may not involve an immediate commitment of resources for Parks and Recreation, but can result in a shift in program (and facility) needs. In the long term, success of these opportunities may need to be *documented in the Comprehensive Plan*.

CONCLUSION

There are several functions of government that contribute to the ACTION PLAN and implementation of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. When considered as a whole, these are the things that enable citizens to affect the progress and enable professional staff to carry out the direction of City Council.

1. NATURAL CORRIDORS

Natural corridors are formed by the streams that cross the Raleigh area: Crabtree Creek, Walnut Creek, Swift Creek, the Neuse River and their smaller tributaries. These streams cut across the city and define floodplains and the high ground in between, suggesting areas that can be built upon and those that cannot. These corridors serve as open space, pedestrian circulation (greenways) and nature preserves. They have the ability to reduce stormwater runoff and improve environmental quality.

Policies

- Minimize disturbance of environmentally significant areas.
- Encourage a variety of building types and techniques to permit environmentally significant areas to be developed with a minimum of ecological disturbance.
- In stream valleys, floodplains and floodways should be protected as natural areas. An undisturbed floodplain helps preserve trees, existing vegetation and wildlife habitats, decreases erosion, improves water quality, provides natural absorption of runoff and helps in stormwater management.
- Lakes, ponds and other bodies of water should be protected as usable open space. Lakes and streams provide visual and recreational amenities and play a key role in stormwater management.
- Major water supply watersheds should be protected. Low density residential land uses and impervious surface limitations will contribute to water quality, while preserving rural development patterns and wooded character to the north, south and east of the Raleigh urbanized area.
- Each citizen should be able to have access to open space within the district in which he or she lives and works. It is essential that open spaces, parks and greenways be an integral part of Raleigh's overall development pattern. Greenways, in particular, should provide a continuous system of open spaces which links neighborhoods, focus areas and employment centers.
- The Neuse River and its floodplain should be protected as a regional open space resource. The Neuse is the only river in the Raleigh area, and adjacent lands are still relatively undeveloped. A detailed corridor plan has been prepared which preserves the River and the adjacent floodplains for public use. Private developments adjacent to the open space corridor should provide adequate public access points. Guidelines should be

developed to be used by all of the adjacent jurisdictions so that the Neuse River and adjacent floodplains can be preserved for public use.

- Scenic views of important landscapes and natural features should be recognized and protected. These features are important in establishing the visual character of the city.

- All development should respect existing topography, streams and vegetation. It is important that developments identify unique or significant natural features and vegetation, including mature trees and tree stands and incorporate means to preserve these features within site plans.

- Site plans, subdivision plans and other development proposals should include inventories of natural features and seek to preserve those features.

SAMPLE LANGUAGE FOR CITY COUNCIL ACTION, COMP. PLAN

The Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board, as the advisory body to the Raleigh City Council for issues related to parks, greenways, leisure services and public open space in the Parks and Recreation Department's jurisdiction, does hereby approve and forward to Council for their consideration the Final Draft of the Update to the Parks and Recreation element of the Raleigh Comprehensive Plan.

Considerable input from the citizens of Raleigh has been sought and incorporated into the Final Draft, including public meetings, a random household survey, comments received via the City's web site, reports from interested citizens and groups directly to the PRGAB, professional staff reports and comments, the professional advice and service of SmithGroup JJR, and Board member's background and expertise in parks, recreation and leisure services. Information on the progress of the project has been provided on several occasions to both City Council and the Planning Commission in an effort to keep decision makers informed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Consider approval of the Update to the Parks, Recreation and Greenways element of the Raleigh Comprehensive Plan.

a. Schedule a joint public hearing for November 18, 2003 with the Planning Commission to receive further comments.

2. Consider the following in separate actions:

a. Adjusting the level of the Open Space Fee and the configuration of Fee Zones to supplement the acquisition and development of new neighborhood and community park land and facilities in newly developing areas.

b. Implementing a Land Dedication / Fee-in-Lieu Ordinance to supplement the acquisition of upland park lands.

PARK CLASSIFICATION AND INVENTORY

Parks and Recreation is responsible for maintaining an inventory of park, greenway and open space properties totaling approximately 8,000 acres. These properties are made up of many individual parcels. Greenway corridors, at 2,934 acres (July 3, 2003) includes 1,297 individual parcels conveyed to the City either by easement or fee simple ownership. As new parcels are added every week, primarily to the greenway corridor system, the inventory is updated as staff time allows.

Maintaining the park classification system is an administrative function of the Parks and Recreation Department in much the same way that the Transportation Department classifies roadways as Collectors, Thoroughfares, and Arterials. These systems have recommended guidelines for size, function, and basic facilities or features to be considered in planning, design and construction. (And new development pays a share of the cost for both systems through impact fees.)

Attached is a report from the Geographic Information System (GIS) data for Parks and Recreation real estate ([Parks Summary Information](#) and [Greenway Summary Information](#)). The full Parks classification is provided, but only the last page of the 45 page greenway corridor report is included.

The Parks Summary Information report indicates the current classification of all Metro, Community, Neighborhood, Mini and Special Parks and Open Space properties. These classifications reflect recommended changes by SmithGroup JJR and staff with consideration to the proposed Comprehensive Park Plan update. SmithGroup has included in the revised text how Mini Parks can complement the Neighborhood Park function.

The notes on the report indicate the changes instituted in park classifications with one exception. SmithGroup has recommended Kiwanis Neighborhood Park be changed to a Community Park. Staff will investigate ways to provide a higher level of service for this neighborhood before concurring with this recommendation. This is also addressed in the revised text.

Parks Summary Information

Created from the City of Raleigh Parks & Recreation - Park's GIS layer.

\\GIS Data\Maps & Inventory Reports\Park Reports\Crystal Reports\Parks Summary Information.rpt

Thursday, July 3, 2003

Author: Katie Brewer



Park Type	File Number	ID Number	Name	Parcel Count	Map Acres
Mini	14	Parks Total		27	5.44
Neighborhood					
Neighborhood	N-1	30100	Apollo Heights	1	4.26
Neighborhood	N-2	30200	Brentwood	1	16.07
Neighborhood	N-3	30300	Brookhaven	1	25.91
Neighborhood	N-4	30400	Cedar Hills	1	38.49
Neighborhood	N-33	33300	Chamberlain <i>was "Mini"</i>	2	1.44
Neighborhood	N-25	32500	Charlotte H Green	3	1.02
Neighborhood	N-5	30500	Drewry Hills #2	1	18.52
Neighborhood	N-6	30600	Eastgate	1	25.27
Neighborhood	N-31	33100	Eliza Pool	2	6.23
Neighborhood	N-7	30700	Fallon	2	10.33
Neighborhood	N-21	32100	Fred Fletcher	3	21.36
Neighborhood	N-34	33400	Gardner	1	3.46
Neighborhood	N-11	31100	Glen Eden	2	20.41
Neighborhood	N-29	32900	Honeycutt <i>was "Special"</i>	1	29.26
Neighborhood	N-30	33000	John P Top Green	5	1.32
Neighborhood	N-24	32400	Kaplan	2	5.19
Neighborhood	N-9	30900	Kentwood	1	14.63
Neighborhood	N-35	33500	Kingwood Forest <i>was "Mini"</i>	1	3.75
Neighborhood	N-10	31000	Kiwanis	1	24.14
Neighborhood	N-28	32800	Longview	2	6.91
Neighborhood	N-12	31200	Method	3	8.32
Neighborhood	N-13	31300	North Hills	2	31.50
Neighborhood	N-14	31400	Oakwood	1	12.72
Neighborhood	N-22	32200	Peach	1	6.96
Neighborhood	N-15	31500	Powell	1	8.61
Neighborhood	N-8	30800	Ridge	1	6.80
Neighborhood	N-36	33600	Roanoke <i>was "Mini"</i>	1	1.62
Neighborhood	N-16	31600	Roberts	1	7.20
Neighborhood	N-17	31700	Sanderford	3	25.39
Neighborhood	N-18	31800	Southgate	1	8.84
Neighborhood	N-26	32600	Spring Forest	1	21.81
Neighborhood	N-23	32300	Tarboro	1	3.18
Neighborhood	N-19	31900	Timberlake	1	16.54
Neighborhood	N-32	33200	Trott-Strickland	1	36.89
Neighborhood	N-20	32000	Williams	1	8.74
Neighborhood	N-27	32700	Windemere Beaver Dam <i>was "Special"</i>	2	14.60
Neighborhood	N-37	33700	Wooten Meadow <i>was "Special"</i>	3	20.50
Neighborhood	37	Parks Total		59	518.19
Open Space					
Open Space	OS-2	60200	Alexander	1	0.12
Open Space	OS-67	66700	Atkins Circle	1	0.06
Open Space	OS-3	60300	Barnettler	1	1.18
Open Space	OS-44	64400	Beckana	3	1.01
Open Space	OS-48	64800	Bland	1	0.08
Open Space	OS-4	60400	Boundary	1	0.13
Open Space	OS-5	60500	Buck Jones	3	2.33
Open Space	OS-43	64300	Carver	1	0.09

Parks Summary Information

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Park Type	File Number	ID Number	Name	Parcel Count	Map Acres
Open Space	OS-58	65800	Chatham & Stevens	1	0.16
Open Space	OS-61	66100	Chester & Oberlin	1	0.50
Open Space	OS-42	64200	Claremont	1	11.52
Open Space	OS-6	60600	Clark & Merrimon	1	0.66
Open Space	OS-72	67200	Colby & Hardimont	1	0.05
Open Space	OS-9	60900	Cowper Drive Median	1	3.86
Open Space	OS-24	62400	Culpepper Circle	1	0.77
Open Space	OS-45	64500	Dogwood	1	0.19
Open Space	OS-11	61100	Drewry Hills	1	10.96
Open Space	OS-40	64000	Dupont Circle	1	0.05
Open Space	OS-17	61700	East & West Gardner	1	0.88
Open Space	OS-76	67600	Faircloth & Hillsborough	1	0.06
Open Space	OS-46	64600	Fairway & Suffolk	1	0.06
Open Space	OS-19	61900	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 1	6	2.54
Open Space	OS-56	65600	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 10	1	0.69
Open Space	OS-41	64100	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 2	2	1.07
Open Space	OS-49	64900	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 3	11	2.54
Open Space	OS-50	65000	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 4	6	1.39
Open Space	OS-51	65100	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 5	2	1.23
Open Space	OS-52	65200	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 6	1	0.46
Open Space	OS-53	65300	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 7	1	0.85
Open Space	OS-54	65400	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 8	1	0.30
Open Space	OS-55	65500	FEMA HMGP Phase 1 - 9	1	0.33
Open Space	OS-12	61200	FEMA HMGP Phase 3 - 1	2	1.01
Open Space	OS-18	61800	FEMA HMGP Phase 3 - 2	1	0.31
Open Space	OS-14	61400	Fenton	1	0.36
Open Space	OS-15	61500	Forest	2	1.85
Open Space	OS-16	61600	Furches	1	0.53
Open Space	OS-74	67400	Glendower	1	0.28
Open Space	OS-65	66500	Glenwood & Wake	2	0.47
Open Space	OS-63	66300	Harvey & Carr	1	0.12
Open Space	OS-62	66200	Harvey & Jarvis	1	0.06
Open Space	OS-26	62600	Hawkins Circle	1	0.20
Open Space	OS-13	61300	Idolbrook	1	3.21
Open Space	OS-1	60100	Jackson	1	4.85
Open Space	OS-20	62000	Kimbrough	1	1.33
Open Space	OS-34	63400	King Charles & Bertie	1	0.18
Open Space	OS-22	62200	King William	1	1.49
Open Space	OS-36	63600	Long Acres	1	3.01
Open Space	OS-25	62500	Longview Lake	1	0.87
Open Space	OS-27	62700	Marshall	1	0.87
Open Space	OS-28	62800	Mayview	1	0.52
Open Space	OS-29	62900	Meadowbrook	4	1.20
Open Space	OS-77	67700	Old Forge Circle	1	0.04
Open Space	OS-30	63000	Oxford	1	0.18
Open Space	OS-8	60800	Parnell	1	5.59
Open Space	OS-68	66800	Pasquotank & Granville	1	0.47
Open Space	OS-7	60700	Person	1	0.12
Open Space	OS-59	65900	Plainview & Rankin	1	0.02
Open Space	OS-60	66000	Plainview & Vale	1	0.04
Open Space	OS-32	63200	Pollock	1	0.57
Open Space	OS-33	63300	Poplar	1	0.97
Open Space	OS-21	62100	Quail Hollow	1	0.38

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Park Type	File Number	ID Number	Name	Parcel Count	Map Acres
Open Space	OS-35	63500	Rothgeb	1	6.74
Open Space	OS-37	63700	Sherwood Forest	2	18.83
Open Space	OS-38	63800	Smallwood	1	2.12
Open Space	OS-69	66900	Suburban Drive	2	0.32
Open Space	OS-10	61000	W Millbrook	1	0.53
Open Space	OS-39	63900	Waldrop	2	1.83
Open Space	OS-73	67300	Waterbury	1	0.02
Open Space	OS-64	66400	West & Peace	1	0.04
Open Space	OS-23	62300	West Lake	1	2.96
Open Space	OS-31	63100	West Park	1	3.40
Open Space	OS-70	67000	Westbrook & Ashworth	1	0.09
Open Space	OS-57	65700	White Oak & Anderson	1	0.13
Open Space	OS-75	67500	White Oak & St Marys	1	0.08
Open Space	OS-66	66600	Williamson & Iredell	1	0.08
Open Space	OS-71	67100	Wingate Circle	1	0.05
Open Space	OS-47	64700	Yadkin Circle	1	0.28
Open Space	77	Parks Total		112	114.69
Special					
Special	SP-27	52700	301 Building	1	0.51
Special	SP-30	53000	Canoe Launch at Falls Lake	1	9.44
Special	SP-8	50800	City Cemetery	1	7.46
Special	SP-13	51300	Civic Center	2	7.41
Special	SP-28	52800	Dorothea Dix Soccer	1	55.35
Special	SP-14	51400	Edna Metz Wells	1	2.93
Special	SP-2	50200	Fayetteville St Mall	1	4.37
Special	SP-20	52000	Hymettus Woods	1	4.52
Special	SP-1	50100	Lake Benson	1	646.87
Special	SP-11	51100	Martin L King Jr Memorial	1	0.76
Special	SP-12	51200	Memorial Auditorium	2	9.72
Special	SP-26	52600	Montgomery Green	1	1.36
Special	SP-4	50400	Moore Square	1	4.09
Special	SP-23	52300	Mordecai Annex	2	0.73
Special	SP-3	50300	Mordecai Square	1	2.70
Special	SP-19	51900	Mount Hope Cemetery	1	28.38
Special	SP-16	51600	Municipal Building	1	4.05
Special	SP-5	50500	Nash Square	1	4.08
Special	SP-22	52200	New Bern Place	2	0.11
Special	SP-18	51800	ORourke Cemetery	1	0.99
Special	SP-6	50600	Rose Garden & Little Theatre	1	6.81
Special	SP-9	50900	Tucker House	2	0.67
Special	SP-7	50700	Vallie Henderson	1	0.10
Special	SP-10	51000	Walnut Terrace	1	0.24
Special	24	Parks Total		29	803.64
Grand Total:	181	Parks Total		335	4,914.24

Parks Summary Information

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Park Type	File Number	ID Number	Name	Parcel Count	Map Acres
Community					
Community	C-18	21800	Alvis Farm	5	81.61
Community	C-12	21200	Anderson Point	3	89.10
Community	C-16	21600	Baileywick	1	49.95
Community	C-19	21900	Barwell Road	2	77.58
Community	C-1	20100	Biltmore Hills	1	39.02
Community	C-2	20200	Carolina Pines	1	38.71
Community	C-3	20300	Chavis	8	28.87
Community	C-14	21400	Green Road	1	26.67
Community	C-20	22000	Halifax	1	4.62
Community	C-15	21500	Horseshoe Farms	5	146.26
Community	C-5	20500	Jaycee	1	24.87
Community	C-11	21100	Lake Lynn	3	51.99
Community	C-6	20600	Laurel Hills	1	48.30
Community	C-13	21300	Leesville	1	55.15
Community	C-7	20700	Lions	2	41.41
Community	C-8	20800	Marsh Creek	6	110.61
Community	C-21	22100	Milburnie Park was "Neuse River East" and "West" Neighborhood Park	7	88.38
Community	C-4	20400	Millbrook-Exchange	1	69.35
Community	C-9	20900	Optimist	1	30.72
Community	C-17	21700	Sydnor M White	1	64.45
Community	C-10	21000	Worthdale	4	36.14
Community	21	Parks Total		56	1,203.77
Metro					
Metro	METRO-8	10800	Buffaloe Road Athletic was Special Park	5	166.93
Metro	METRO-5	10500	Durant Nature	2	241.15
Metro	METRO-3	10300	Lake Johnson	18	471.96
Metro	METRO-2	10200	Lake Wheeler	4	865.63
Metro	METRO-1	10100	Pullen	1	68.50
Metro	METRO-4	10400	Shelley Lake - Sertoma	3	144.80
Metro	METRO-6	10600	Walnut Creek North	9	104.84
Metro	METRO-7	10700	Walnut Creek South	10	204.71
Metro	8	Parks Total		52	2,268.52
Mini					
Mini	M-1	40100	Bragg	2	0.30
Mini	M-2	40200	Caraleigh	1	0.55
Mini	M-11	41100	Compiegne	1	0.46
Mini	M-4	40400	Davie	3	0.86
Mini	M-5	40500	Fisher	2	0.27
Mini	M-7	40700	Hertford	1	0.32
Mini	M-9	40900	Lane	2	0.29
Mini	M-18	41800	Lee	4	0.30
Mini	M-10	41000	Lenoir	2	0.32
Mini	M-12	41200	Mordecai	1	0.47
Mini	M-15	41500	Oakwood Common	1	0.13
Mini	M-13	41300	Quarry	4	0.36
Mini	M-14	41400	Spring	1	0.37
Mini	M-17	41700	Varnell	2	0.44

Corridor Greenway Summary Information

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ID Number	File Number	Type	Name	Corridor	Map Acres
70445		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70445	G-445	Easement	Palms Apartments	House Creek	10.16
2 Parcels Total					10.76
70446		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70446	G-446	Easement	Farrior Hills	Crabtree Creek - Tributary A	0.43
1 Parcels Total					0.43
70447		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70447	G-447	Easement	Sycamore Creek LLC	Turkey Creek	1.51
70447	G-447	Easement	Sycamore Creek LLC	Turkey Creek	1.33
2 Parcels Total					2.84
70448		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70448	G-448	Easement	Cannady Property	Neuse River	0.26
1 Parcels Total					0.26
70449		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70449	G-449	Fee Simple	North Blvd Industrial	Buffalo Creek	12.74
1 Parcels Total					12.74
70450		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70450	G-450	Fee Simple	Lake Boone Trail	House Creek	1.36
70450	G-450	Fee Simple	Lake Boone Trail	House Creek	1.43
2 Parcels Total					2.79
70451		<u>Developed?</u> No			
451	G-451	Fee Simple	Paragon Development Co	Simms Creek	4.25
1 Parcels Total					4.25
70452		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70452	G-452	Easement	Meredith College	Rocky Branch Creek	4.06
70452	G-452	Easement	Meredith College	Rocky Branch Creek	1.28
2 Parcels Total					5.35
70453		<u>Developed?</u> Yes			
70453	G-453	Fee Simple	Fayetteville Street	Rocky Branch Creek	0.41
1 Parcels Total					0.41
70454		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70454	G-454	Easement	Rogers Lane	Neuse River	2.32
1 Parcels Total					2.32
70455		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70455	G-455	Easement	Langdon Property	Leadmine Creek - Tributary A	0.07
1 Parcels Total					0.07
70456		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70456	G-456	Easement	Kaplan Estate	Walnut Creek	1.48
70456	G-456	Easement	Kaplan Estate	Walnut Creek	0.47
70456	G-456	Easement	Kaplan Estate	Walnut Creek	0.03
3 Parcels Total					1.97
70457		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70457	G-457	Easement	Lee Property	Neuse River	1.40
1 Parcels Total					1.40
70458		<u>Developed?</u> No			
70458	G-458	Easement	Simmons Property	Neuse River	0.67
70458	G-458	Easement	Simmons Property	Neuse River	0.58
70458	G-458	Easement	Simmons Property	Neuse River	0.00
58	G-458	Easement	Simmons Property	Neuse River	0.66
4 Parcels Total					1.91

TOTAL Acres: 2,935.12

GRAND TOTAL: 1,297 Greenway parcels

455 Unique Greenway numbers